

MAR 28 1958

Leatherneck

APRIL 1958

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

Posts of the Corps

PARIS

OKINAWA



EXAMINATION

general military subjects tests

EXAMINATION

Prepare now for promotion examinations
by purchasing the new revised Sixth Edition of
the Guidebook for Marines. A 500 page text covering
34 military subjects. A simple, concise and systematic
study guide for all ranks and MOS's.

A MARINE'S BEST BUY

GUIDEBOOK FOR MARINES

Available at your local Marine Exchange or
by ordering directly from the Leatherneck Bookshop
using the coupon on the inside back cover.

\$1.50



Al Capp — Creator of
"Li'l Abner"



Harry Haenigsen — Draws
"Penny" and "Our Bill"



Willard Mullin — Champ of
sports cartoonists



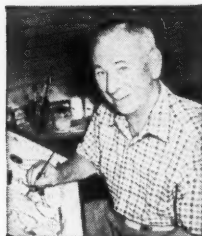
Virgil (Vip) Parich — "Picasso"
of panel cartoonists



Barney Tobey — Cartoon
covers for top magazines



Milton Caniff — Creator of
"Steve Canyon"



Rube Goldberg — Pulitzer
Prize Winner



Gurney Williams — Cartoon
Editor of Look Magazine



Whitney Darrow, Jr. — Sophis-
ticated advertising cartoons



Dick Cavalli — Creator of
"Morty Meekle"

The Famous Artists Schools and America's Greatest Cartoonists Proudly Announce the

FAMOUS ARTISTS *CARTOON* COURSE

Now You Can Prepare at Home for a Fascinating Money-Making Career in Cartooning

If you like to draw . . . if a well-paying career in cartooning appeals to you (either part time or full time) . . . you may now get the training you need directly from the Famous Artists Schools of Westport, Conn. This celebrated art school will teach you at home and in your spare time, everything you need to know to prepare for success as a cartoonist.

The top men in the field have created the new Famous Artists Cartoon Course. They now can pass on to you everything they know about cartooning. In fact, studying their new course is almost like watching them at work. You learn their every technique, every trade secret, every detail of their studio work.

Their course uses "show-how" instruction to give you complete, practical, personal guidance no other art school could afford. It contains more than four thousand pictures—almost all of them drawn especially for this course. As a student, you have the added advantage of *individual advice and criticism*. Your instructors keep watch over your progress, show you—with actual overlay drawings and

through long personal letters—how to correct and improve your work. Your progress should be rapid. In the very first lesson you begin to draw cartoons.

Right now, the cartoon field is booming. Magazine editors, advertisers, art buyers, comic book publishers and greeting card houses are seeking new talent for thousands of jobs and free-lance assignments waiting to be done. Whether you live in a city, small town, even out in the country—whether you want to work full time or part time, there are dozens of ways to make good money in cartooning. Graduates of this course will be first in line for the best assignments. So take advantage of this premier announcement to find out what this remarkable course has to offer.

Our fascinating, illustrated 32-page brochure will tell you all about this practical new course. It contains valuable information on cartoon markets and opportunities today and advice on entering the cartoon field. It costs you nothing. Mail coupon today!



You could be one of the
famous cartoonists of tomorrow.

FAMOUS ARTISTS CARTOON COURSE

Studio 228-N Westport Connecticut

I want to be one of the first to find out all about the new Famous Artists Cartoon Course. Please send me, without charge or obligation, your descriptive 32-page brochure.

NAME AGE

ADDRESS

CITY ZONE STATE

IN THIS *Leatherneck*

VOLUME XLI, NUMBER 4

APRIL, 1958

ARTICLES

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Pioneer Battalion | 28 |
| Tracked Vehicle School | 36 |
| Big Ones Fight Back | 42 |
| Mess Night | 55 |
| Dallas Air Reservists | 60 |

POSTS OF THE CORPS

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Paris | 16 |
| Okinawa | 22 |

FICTION

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| The Comeback | 48 |
|--------------------|----|

SPORTS

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Rugby Marines | 52 |
| Snowshoe Derby | 66 |
| Sport Shorts | 80 |

FEATURES

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Sound Off | 3 |
| Mail Call | 6 |
| Behind The Lines | 12 |
| Corps Quiz | 14 |
| The Old Gunny Says | 15 |
| Leatherneck Laffs | 46 |
| Corps Album | 58 |
| We—The Marines | 68 |
| Crazy Captions | 71 |
| Once A Marine | 72 |
| Bulletin Board | 74 |
| If I Were Commandant | 78 |
| Transfers | 84 |
| In Reserve | 90 |
| Gyrene Gyngles | 96 |

Donald L. Dickson
Editor and Publisher

Robert W. Arsenault
General Manager

Karl A. Schuon
Managing Editor

Robert N. Davis
Production Editor

Louis R. Lowery
Photographic Director

Ronald D. Lyons
Assistant Managing Editor

Paul J. Hartle
Art Director

WEST COAST BUREAU
Robert E. Johnson
Charles B. Tyler

Circulation Manager
Max Maletz

Leatherneck Magazine, published monthly and copyright, 1958 by the *Leatherneck Association, Inc.*, Headquarters Marine Corps, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All rights reserved. Stories, features, pictures and other material from *Leatherneck* may be reproduced if they are not restricted by law or military regulations, provided proper credit is given and specific prior permission has been granted for each item to be reproduced.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Washington, D. C. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in Section 1130, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Jan. 27, 1925.

Subscription Prices: 1 Yr., \$3; 2 Yrs., \$5.50; 3 Yrs., \$7.50; 4 Yrs., \$9.00.

Opinions of Authors whose articles appear in *Leatherneck* do not necessarily express the attitude of the Navy Department or of Marine Corps Headquarters. **Manuscripts**, art or photographs should be accompanied by addressed envelopes and return postage. The Publisher assumes no responsibility for return of unsolicited manuscripts, drawings or photographs. **Advertising Rates** upon application to Advertising Department, *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.



THIS MONTH'S COVER

This month's cover is by John Chalk, a former staff artist for *Leatherneck*, who thinks that April showers should not conspire with careless motorists to ruin the liberty of a salty, but romantic, Marine sergeant. From Tampa, Fla., Chalk wrote: "Showers oughta stick to the business of producing May flowers."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least **FIVE WEEKS** before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address **LEATHERNECK Magazine**, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

Send **OLD** address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.



Edited by MSgt. Francis J. Kulluson

KOREA VETERAN STATUS

Dear Sir:

I would like to get a little information on my standing in the Marine Corps regarding the Korean conflict situation.

I joined the Marine Corps Reserve in April, 1952, but was not called up for duty. Does this mean that I am not entitled to be classified as a Korea veteran? I was classified as a Ready Reserve.

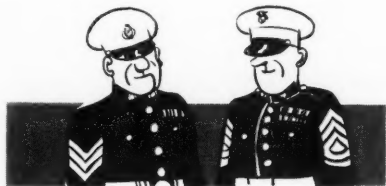
Last Summer I took the six-months training at Parris Island and Camp Lejeune. I am out now but I still have to spend five and a half years more in the Reserve. That will give me 10½ years of service. The Korean dates were 1950 to 1953.

Pfc William R. Hall
18 Hale St.

West Springfield, Mass.

● *Division of Reserve, HQMC, says:*

"Only Marines who served on active duty for a period of 90 days or more between 26 June, 1950, and 27 July, 1953, are considered as Korean veterans."—Ed.



CHEVRONS UP OR DOWN

Dear Sir:

In a recent discussion about service emblems and insignia I got into a heated debate about chevrons and the meaning of them.

One argument I got into was that at one time or another all chevrons were pointing up. I also said that a certain

country which I wasn't sure of had them pointing down. This denoted that the said country had lost a major battle.

I know the Army and Marine Corps have them pointing up and the Navy has them pointing down. Can you tell me if there is any truth to my argument and if so; can you tell me what country is or was involved in the tradition of inverted chevrons?

William A. Mentillo Sr.
112 Willard Terrace

Stamford, Conn.

● *Historical Branch, Headquarters, Marine Corps, answered your question*

as follows:

"There is no substance in the story that downward pointing chevrons denote that the armed forces which wear them in that manner do so in commemoration of a defeat.

"Most armed forces, notably those of Great Britain, and other members of the British Commonwealth, wear their chevrons pointing down as did the U.S. Marines for some years in the mid-nineteenth century.

"The Marines adopted the point-upward chevron finally in 1859, although the U. S. Army continued the point-downward configuration until 1903.

"The reason for placing the points upward or downward is not known exactly. Perhaps the original reason lies in having the chevrons pointing in the same direction as the angle of the sleeve cuff which, at the time chevrons were first adopted for enlisted Marines in 1822, happened to be a "V" shape pointing toward the wrist."—Ed.

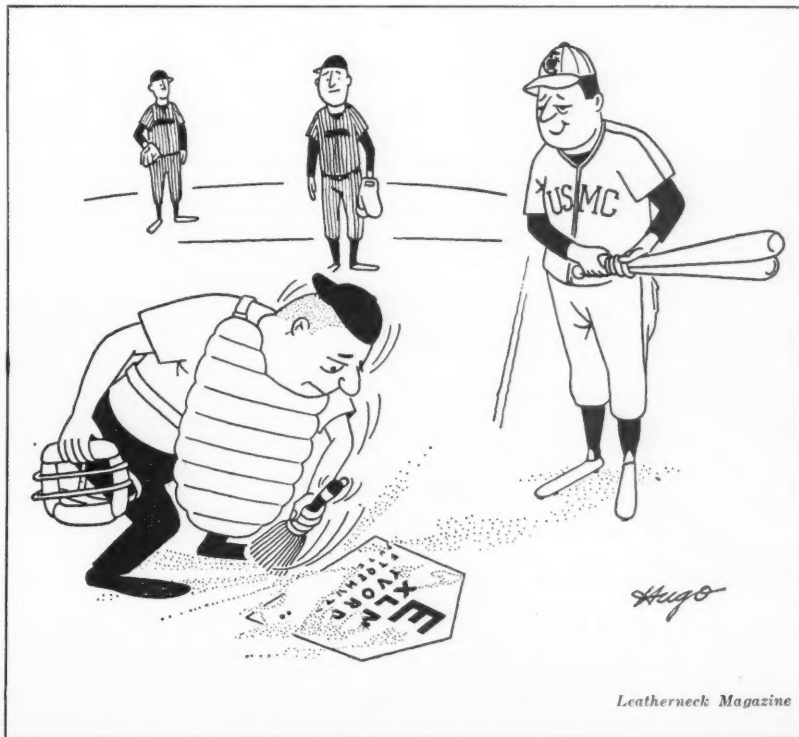
REENLISTMENT BONUSES

Dear Sir:

I have a question that has been kicking around the Corps for some time. Even though it applies to me, I haven't been able to find the answer. It concerns "Saved Pay."

I enlisted on 23 October, 1945, for four years. I was discharged on 22

TURN PAGE



Leatherneck Magazine



MARINES QUALIFY

ACTIVE, RESERVE OR RETIRED
COMMISSIONED OFFICER, NCO of TOP 3 PAY GRADES, VETERAN
(NCO's on active duty must be married and at least age 25)

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN

SAVE UP TO \$30 OF EVERY \$100

YOU SPEND ON AUTO INSURANCE

Save Up To 30% From Standard Rates On The Same Standard Coverage Issued By Most Other Leading Insurance Companies.

You Save Big Money with GEICO . . . because Government Employees Insurance Company insures only preferred groups . . . at preferred rates. Furthermore, GEICO eliminates the expense of soliciting agents and the customary agency system. There are no sales agents' commissions, no membership fees, no special assessments, or any other charges.

You Get Country-Wide Service. You are assured fast, fair, local claim service whenever you need it, day or night, by over 800 professional claim representatives throughout the U.S. and its possessions. In addition, there are over 900 skilled home office employees to serve you.

You Get Country-Wide Protection. Wherever you drive, wherever you are transferred in the U.S., your policy provides protection. A GEICO policy can comply with the Financial Responsibility Laws of all states and the compulsory insurance requirements of New York and North Carolina.

Here's What You Should Know About GEICO

- One of the largest insurers of automobiles in the country—now serving over 475,000 policyholders.
- One of the highest renewal ratios in the industry. Over 97% renew each year.
- Rated A+(Excellent) by Best's Insurance Reports—the highest rating there is.
- For over 20 continuous years, offering the finest insurance money can buy, at these important savings.
- Convenient Installment Plan for payment of your premiums.



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE COMPANY 004

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE BLDG., WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

Name _____
Residence Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ County _____ State _____
Age _____ ☐ Single ☐ Married. Car is registered in State of _____
Location of Car (if different from residence address) _____
Occupation (or rank if on active duty) _____

| Yr. | Make | Model (Dlx., etc.) | Cyl. | Body Style | Purchase date <input type="checkbox"/> New / / <input type="checkbox"/> Used |
|-----|------|--------------------|------|------------|---|
| | | | | | |

1. (a) Days per week car driven to work? _____ One way distance is _____ miles.
(b) Is car used in any occupation or business? (Excluding to and from work) ☐ Yes ☐ No

(c) Is car principally kept and used on a farm? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Additional operators under age 25 in household at present time:

| Age | Relation | Marital Status | % of Use |
|-----|----------|----------------|----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |

Include information and rates on overseas insurance in country of _____

NO OBLIGATION!
NO AGENT WILL CALL!

GOING OVERSEAS?



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital Stock Company not affiliated with U. S. Government
Washington 5, D. C.

SOUND OFF (cont.)

October, 1949, and reenlisted the next day. A new pay bill was either in effect at that time or about to go into effect, I don't remember which.

Upon reenlisting, I was paid a bonus of \$200 plus travel and MOP. I was led to understand that this bonus was set at \$50.00 per year for each year served. I was informed that I was under "saved pay" at that time and would remain so either until I was promoted or reenlisted again.

One month after I reenlisted I was promoted to staff sergeant and then came under the "new" pay system. This reenlistment was for two years and upon completion of this "hitch," I reenlisted again and was paid a flat \$360.00, as was the law of the land at that time.

There is a new law that states that one may collect a bonus depending upon how many times he has reenlisted. Here is my query: How many times have I reenlisted according to the present bill? Will I receive a bonus of 120 days' pay or for 60 days' pay? What are the references that I might look up to clarify this matter?

TSgt. Walter C. Tobin
Marine Corps Recruiting-SS

Alton, Ill.

● Research Section, Disbursing Division, HQMC, says:

"In your particular case, the term 'saved pay' simply meant that you would continue to receive the total amount of pay and allowances you were receiving on 30 September, 1949, until such time as the total amount of pay and allowances provided by the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (PL 351-81st Congress) for a member of your rank and service exceeded the amount you were receiving on 30 September, 1949.

"Saved pay had no bearing whatsoever on the amount of reenlistment bonus that would be due you. Based on your statements you were properly paid \$200 reenlistment bonus when you reenlisted on 23 October, 1949, and properly paid \$360 reenlistment bonus when you reenlisted on 5 April, 1952.

"When you next reenlist you will be required to make an election as to whether or not you desire to be paid reenlistment bonus under section 207 or section 208 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended. Certain factors must be considered when making this election and you should elect the section that best benefits you. Assuming that you reenlist for six years your entitlement would be as follows:

"Under Section 207 - \$360.

"Under Section 208 - One-third of the monthly basic pay of which you are entitled at the time of discharge multiplied by the number of years specified in your reenlistment contract.

"Thus you would be entitled to 10 days' pay multiplied by six, a total of 60 days' pay. In the case of a Technical Sergeant with over 12 years' service this would amount to \$483.60. This would be your third reenlistment.

"The references you request are para 044070, Navy Comptroller Manual for section 207; and para 044075, Navy Comptroller Manual for section 208.

"This manual should be available for your use in the District Headquarters. After you have clarified this matter, as you have expressed it, it is suggested that you cite your specific situation to the disbursing office that settled your pay account for such further advice or detailed information as you may require."—Ed.

MIDDLE EAST RIBBON

Dear Sir:

On November 10, 1956, the 3d Battalion, Third Marines, Third Marine Division was on its way to the Middle East. We never arrived at our objective but stopped at quite a few places in the Middle East on our way back to Japan.

I would like to know if Battalion Landing Team 3-3 rates a ribbon or decoration now or in the future for the three-month stay aboard ship. We returned on or about February 3, 1957.

Cpl. Robert C. Jack,
U. S. Naval Base

Norfolk, Va.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, told us there has been no medal or ribbon authorized at present.—Ed.



FMCR ON 19½ YEARS

Dear Sir:

My question relates to retirement. I will be eligible for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve on 19½ years' active service in August, 1959. I held a regular commission from September, 1945, to June, 1956, so under the cur-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)



SOUNDS OF PARRIS ISLAND

released by Gold Star Recordings Incorporated, is made available to you through Leatherneck Magazine for only \$5.00. Here is a 12" Long Playing record everyone wants to hear; the story of boot camp recorded at Parris Island.

Not available in stores, order now and send it home as a souvenir.



SEND TO _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____

STATE _____

No. of Records _____

Amount enclosed _____

Make check ☐

Money Order ☐

Payable To

GOLD STAR RECORDINGS INC.
520 FIFTH AVENUE, New York 17, N. Y.

**BRIGHTER
SHINES**
in 1/2
the Time!



SURVEYS PROVE
MARINES PREFER
KIWI 38 to 1
(KEE-WEE)

- Gives a brighter "parade" shine!
Comes back again and again with just a quick brush-up!
- Covers scuff marks . . . Keeps leather "alive", soft and new-looking longer!
- Ten popular colors
Plus neutral and liquid white!

Dark Brown • Cordovan • Tan
Ox Blood • Dark Tan • Red
Mahogany • Mid Tan
Black • Brown
Neutral • Blue
Liquid White



KIWI Shoe Polish

**'57
FORDS
CHEV.
&
PLYMOUTH**
\$1095

full price

Officers and first three grades
no money down

*100% world-wide warranty
*lay away plan

Write: Military Representative
AUTO DISCOUNT CORP.
1510 R. I. Ave. N.E., Wash. D.C.



Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Former Marine Roy A. Gardner, 1205 South Western, Sioux Falls, S.D., to hear from Sgt. S. FIELDS, who served in a rocket platoon on Okinawa in 1945.

Pvt. Russell L. Agner, Plt. 314, "E" Co., 1st Bn., MCRD, Parris Island, S.C.,

to hear from Pfc Pearl MILLER or anyone knowing his whereabouts. He was last known to be serving with the Third Marine Division on Okinawa.

Former Marine William A. Paupard, Umstead Youth Center, Butner, N.C., to hear from Sgt. Donald BEAN, whose last known address was Iwakuni, Japan.

Miss Molly Summers, 16 McCoy's St., Gallitzin, Pa., to hear from Pvt. William R. FREDERICKS, believed to be stationed at Parris Island, S.C.

Michael E. Keane, Bks 404/435, EE "P" School, U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., to hear from Sgt. Daniel C. COBB or Sgt. M. Lynn SOTO.

Former Woman Marine Jerry Robb, 1461 Girard St., N.W., Washington, D.C., to hear from Sgt. and Mrs. Richard KRAUSE or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

Former Marine Robert E. Robinson, 237 Linden St., Oneida, N. Y., to hear from Pfc Don R. EASILY or anyone knowing his whereabouts. He was last



Leatherneck Magazine

known to be serving with "G" Co., 3d Bn., Third Marine Division on Okinawa.

* * *

Former Marine J. W. Hollifield, 5 Cherry St., Richwood, W. Va., to hear from anyone who served with him in "C" Co., 1st Bn., Second Marine Division, in June, 1944.

* * *

SSgt. L. E. Witcenis, Hq., 4th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, 1100 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., to hear from Pfc Edwin D. NORTH, or anyone knowing his whereabouts. He was last known to be serving with the Ninth Marines, Third Marine Division.

* * *

Sgt. William E. Muirhead, SO&ES, MCAS, El Toro, Calif., to hear from Pfc Donald E. SILVA, whose last known address was USS Wasp, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

* * *

Leona Lucker, Route #2, Box 620, Coloma, Mich., to hear from former Woman Marine Emogene Ida WALLACE.

* * *

Mr. Donald Cooper, Box 84, Glen Rock, N. J., to hear from anyone who served with him in Weapons Co., Sixth Marines, at Camp Lejeune, N. C., in 1951.

* * *

Former Marine Adolph R. Kainrath, 6440 West 79th St., Oak Lawn, Ill., to hear from former Marine Warren F. ROHDE or anyone knowing his address.

* * *

Sgt. Harold A. Alsup, 2d Weapons Bn., USMCR, 601 Hardesty Ave., Kansas City, Mo., to hear from Capt. R. D. VARY.

* * *

Miss Margaret L. Smith, 258 12th St., Burlington, Colo., to hear from Sgt. Farris Floyd DEAN.

* * *

SSgt. David T. Jones, 23rd Rifle Co., USMCR, 47 Hammons St., Lewiston, Me., to hear from TSgt. Ed RONE or anyone who served with him on the USS Baltimore from March, 1954, to January, 1956.

* * *

Former Marine Harold Shake, 22154 Wick Rd., Dearborn, Mich., to hear from anyone who served with him in G.C.A. units at Cherry Point, N. C., Japan and Korea from 1948 to 1952.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph H. Wrenn, 402 Board of Trade Bldg., New Orleans, La., to hear from anyone who knew her son, Sgt. Melbourne G. HOLT, killed in action in Korea in May, 1951. Sgt. Holt served with "A" Co., Seventh Marines, First Marine Division, FMF.

END



WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT CHEWING GUM

Tough Jobs Seem Easier when you chew swell-tasting WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM

That good, tasty chewing helps to carry you along—makes the time pass faster. Besides, the lively flavor of Wrigley's Spearmint freshens your taste and helps keep your mouth and throat moist. Try it—see for yourself.

Get Some At Your Exchange

How Much Money Do You Need To

RETIRE IN MEXICO?

You may have read some fiction—now read facts. This book answers every question. Basic information plus **ACTUAL PRICES** of hundreds of items, revised monthly. Rent, food, clothing, furniture, medical, auto, servants, schools, etc. The only completely factual list that lets you see for yourself how far your dollar stretches. Written by an American living there for Americans who want facts. Mail \$2.00 check or cash to

Albert Rojas, Apdo. 1235, Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS CONSIDERED

by cooperative publisher who offers authors early publication, higher royalty, national distribution, and beautifully designed books. All subjects welcomed. Write, or send your MS directly.

GREENWICH BOOK PUBLISHERS, INC.
Attn. MR. YEALY 489 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 5]

rent law I will be eligible to retire with the highest rank satisfactorily held upon completion of a total of 30 years' service.

The question is this: Will it be necessary to complete the full 20 years' active service to take advantage of this provision, or can I go to the Fleet Marine Reserve on 19½ and retire on 30 in a commissioned status?

Also, are there other considerations which should be made regarding transfer to the Fleet Marine Reserve on 19½ as opposed to the completion of the full 20 years' active service?

MSgt. Harry M. Lindberg
Hq. Co. Force Troops

MCB, 29 Palms, Calif.

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, said this:

"Master Sergeant Lindberg may transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve in his enlisted rank upon the completion of 19 years and six months active service. Upon completion of 30

years' total service, he would be retired in his enlisted rank and subsequently advanced to the highest rank satisfactorily held, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

Inasmuch as 19 years and six months service is creditable as 20 years for both pay and transfer purposes, there is no advantage derived as to pay or other benefits to remain on active duty until completion of 20 years."—Ed.



NAVY CRUISE

Dear Sir:

I have been TAD with a Naval Reserve outfit here and I would like to know if it would be possible for a buck sergeant to go on a "cruise" with the Navy rather than with my Marine

Corps Reserve Supply Company this Summer.

Sgt. M. L. Sanchez
1240 S. Eldorado St.

Stockton, Calif.

● The Director, Marine Corps Reserve, HQMC, had this to say:

"A class II Reservist is expected to attend Annual Field Training with his unit; an assignment to an alternate period of Annual Field Training with a Naval Reserve unit is no longer authorized.

"His first sergeant should be in receipt of Marine Corps Order (1571R.2A) which outlines the various means of performing alternate Annual Field Training when the Reservist is unable to go with his own unit."—Ed.

KOREA CASUALTIES

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it if you could help settle an argument. The question is, which company in the First Marine Division during the Korean conflict received the most casualties during combat for a 24-hour period?

Company F
2d Battalion, Fifth Marines
First Marine Division, FMF

Camp Pendleton, Calif.

WRITTEN BY A MARINE VETERAN ...the best novel of the Corps since "Battle Cry"

TOMORROW TO LIVE will pack a wallop for every Marine who reads it! This novel tells the whole process — the making of an average young American into a good Marine. It's the story of Mike Andreas, who joined the Marines after his marriage hit the rocks, took the rigorous routine of Marine training in stride, and wound up a lieutenant on Saipan. There, in the roar of battle, Mike resolves his feud with a veteran sergeant. It's a climax you'll remember.

\$3.95

BOOKSHOP DISCOUNT PRICE—\$3.50

LEATHERNECK Bookshop
P.O. Box 1918
Washington 13, D.C.

Rush me a copy of "Tomorrow To Live," at the special Bookshop price of \$3.50.

☐ Payment Enclosed

☐ Bill Me

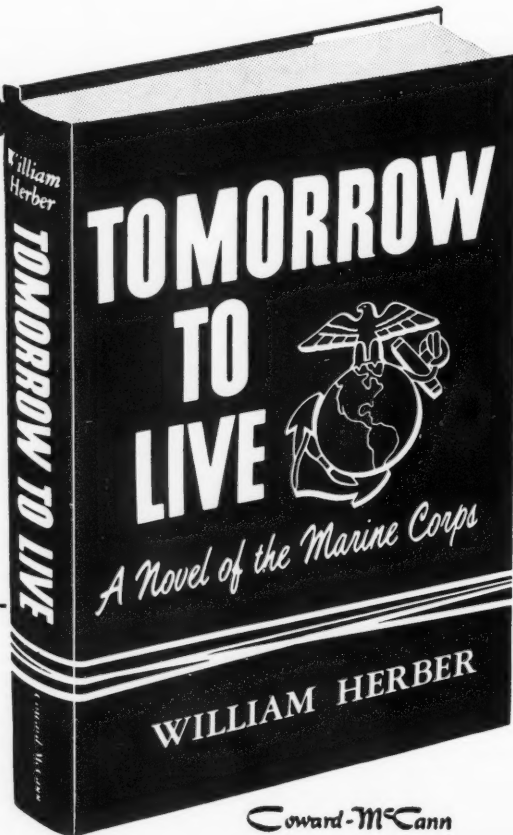
Name _____

Street _____

City _____

Zone _____

State _____



Coward-McCann

● **Historical Branch, G-3, HQMC,** gave us these figures:

"The records indicate that the highest number of casualties in a single company during a 24-hour period in Korea was 92, suffered by Company E, 2d Battalion, First Marines, on 13 September 1951.

"The casualties were classified as follows: officers—3 WIA evacuated, 1 WIA not evacuated; enlisted—1 KIA; 73 WIA evacuated and 14 WIA not evacuated.

"The highest number of KIA was 17 suffered by Company H, 3d Battalion, Seventh Marines on 7 October 1952. Company H's total casualties for that day were 83, distributed as follows: officers—2 KIA, 1 WIA; enlisted men—15 KIA, 44 WIA evacuated; 2 WIA not evacuated; 7 captured and 12 missing in action."—Ed.



PEACETIME LANDINGS

Dear Sir:

Some other former Marines and I have been discussing the status of the Marine Corps under certain circumstances.

We have heard that Marines are the only United States troops allowed to go ashore in a foreign country without a declaration of war by Congress. We'd like to know the following:

1. Is this a true statement?
2. Is this still in force?
3. Do Marines lose their U. S. citizenship when so engaged?

We will greatly appreciate any information you may be able to supply.

Joseph E. Hackett
36 Metropolitan Oval

Bronx, N. Y.

● **Historical Branch, HQMC,** had this to say regarding your queries:

"The United States Marine Corps enjoys no special authority by which troops may be landed on foreign soil without the risk of war. Whether or not such intervention is, in effect, an act of war is a matter of determination in light of the particular circumstances according to the principles of international law.

"In general, however, a nation may employ troops to protect its citizens

TURN PAGE

Established 1918

A. M. Bolognese & Sons

TAILOR AND HABERDASHER, QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

FULL DRESS UNIFORMS AND CIVILIAN EVENING CLOTHES A SPECIALTY. LET US MOUNT YOUR MEDALS AND FILL YOUR INSIGNIA AND ORNAMENT NEEDS.

Summer Service Gabardines
for immediate delivery:
Blouse \$60
Trousers \$25

Winter Service Uniforms
for Fall delivery
Jacket & Trousers \$88
Coat & Trousers \$99
Topcoat \$85

Shirts: Dacron & Cotton \$8.50

Dacron & Wool \$16.50

Campaign Hats

(Add \$2 for trans.)

Officer \$12.50

Enlisted 9.50

Engraved Swagger Stick

\$12.95

7.95

Swords & Accessories

\$85.00

55.00

Engraved Calling Cards with Plate: Officers \$12 Wives \$8

CUSTOMER ORDER BLANK

PLEASE PRINT — FILL ALL BLANKS

Name.....

Address.....

Articles Desired.....

Special Fitting Problems.....

Height..... Pants Inseam..... Seat..... Cap.....

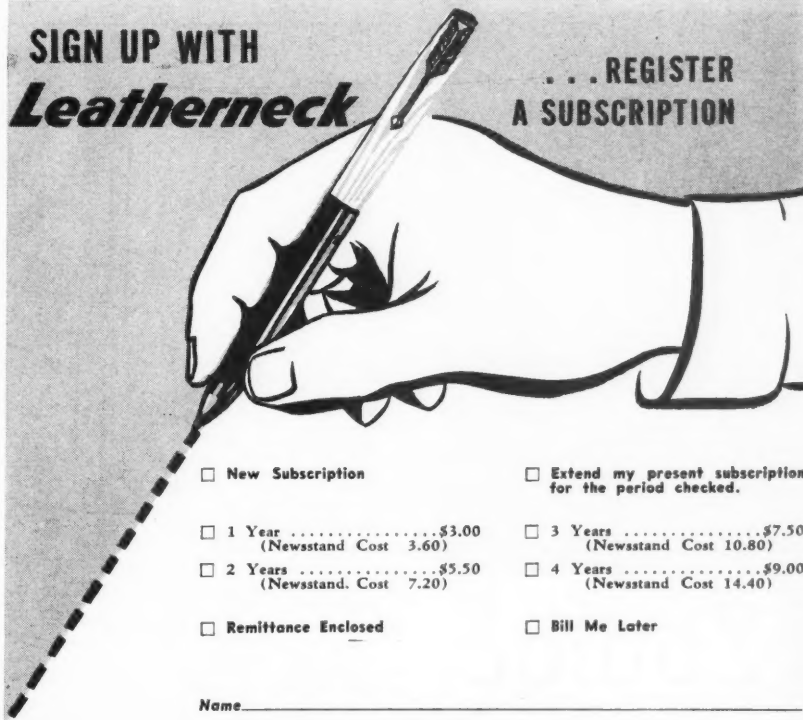
Weight..... Neck..... Sleeve..... Glove.....

Waist..... Chest..... (outseam) Shoe.....

**SHOE REPAIRING, USING O'SULLIVAN AMERICA'S No. 1 HEEL
(ORTHOPEDIC WORK DONE)**

**SIGN UP WITH
Leatherneck**

**...REGISTER
A SUBSCRIPTION**



☐ New Subscription

☐ Extend my present subscription
for the period checked.

☐ 1 Year\$3.00
(Newsstand Cost 3.60)

☐ 3 Years\$7.50
(Newsstand Cost 10.80)

☐ 2 Years\$5.50
(Newsstand Cost 7.20)

☐ 4 Years\$9.00
(Newsstand Cost 14.40)

☐ Remittance Enclosed

☐ Bill Me Later

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Zone..... State.....


**YOU EARN YOUR
QUALIFICATION
BADGES—WHY NOT
WEAR THE BEST?**
U.S.M.C. APPROVED
Marksman—Expert—Sharpshooter
 Sterling Silver—Rhodium
 Finish—Tarnish Proof—
 Polished Backs For
 Engraving
HILBORN-HAMBURGER, INC.
 15 East 26th Street,
 New York 10, N. Y.



SOUND OFF (cont.)

even though they are residing on foreign soil. If, for example, American citizens living in a foreign country were threatened or treated unjustly, the President of the United States might justifiably order an armed force to intervene in their behalf.

"In such an instance, the President's action would not necessarily constitute an act of war, for the President would be exercising the right to protect nationals, which is recognized by all nations.

"Many times in the history of the United States, Marines have been called upon to protect American citizens and interests abroad according to the principle of international law delineated above. In such cases, the Corps has been chosen for the task for military rather than diplomatic reasons.

"Marine detachments have been sta-

tioned aboard each of the United States' larger warships; Marines therefore, have been immediately available for use in such crises. Moreover, training in landing operations and infantry tactics as well as naval gunnery and seamanship made Marines particularly suitable for such undertakings."

—Ed.



DATE OF RANK

Dear Sir:

A staff sergeant is discharged from the Marine Corps on 1 November, 1957. He reenlists on 2 January, 1958. His original date of rank as sergeant is 1 January, 1955.

One man says you deduct the time he was out of the Marine Corps and figure a new date of rank for him, the same way you deduct time out to

GOVERNMENT 40 ACRE OIL LEASE \$100

Act of Congress gives citizens equal rights with Oil Co.'s. to obtain Govt. leases. You do no drilling, yet may share in fortunes made from oil on public lands. (Payments if desired) Licensed & Bonded Oil Brokers. Free Information & Maps of booming areas. Write:

NORTH AMERICAN OIL SURVEYS
 8272-CC Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 46, Calif.

THE TREND IS TOWARDS AUTOMATIC

Autographic

This fine, self-winding watch remembers when you forget... tells you how many hours your watch will run. A glance at its exclusive Reserve Power Gauge shows instantly how much running time has been stored up.



\$89.50. Fed. tax incl.

17 jewels • water & shock resistant
 anti-magnetic • sweep second hand
 unbreakable mainspring & crystal.

The First Name in Automatic Watches

Zodiac
 An Official Watch of Swiss Federal Railways

ZODIAC WATCH AGENCY
 521 FIFTH AVE. • NEW YORK



Leatherneck Magazine

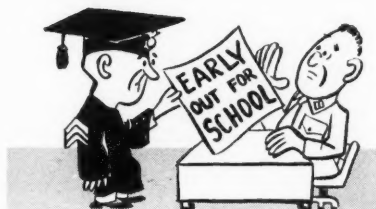
establish a new pay entry base date. The sergeant major says his date of rank is 1 January, 1955. Who is right?

Sgt. Charles G. Baier
USMC-RS, Federal Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

● Enlisted Section, Military Personnel Procurement Branch HQMC, refers you to Enclosure 1 of MCO 1130.4B, Foot-note 1b which says, "Assign the latest previously acquired date of rank, held in the rank to which appointed."

The sergeant major is right, date of rank would be 1 January, 1955.—Ed.



EARLY DISCHARGE

Dear Sir:

I enlisted in March, 1954, for three years and extended for two years, which would make my release date March, 1959.

Before enlisting, I was fortunate to receive a B.S. in Education with a teaching certificate. All this time I have been of the opinion that it would be possible to go back to school on the G. I. Bill or to secure a position in my profession in time to start the next semester, either as a student or as a teacher.

My bubble burst when MCO 1910.4B came to my attention, stating in part that an early release cannot be effected if the person holds a degree from a college or university. Does this also take into account full-time post graduate work?

The big question now is: Is it possible to obtain an early release on the merit of being accepted by an institution or school district for the sole purpose of trying to fill a vacancy in an all too vacant profession viz., teaching, or should I resign myself to the fact my chosen field will have to wait until 1960?

Sgt. Robert G. Good, MSG
American Consulate General
APO #108, USA, N.Y., N.Y.

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, had this to say about your problem:

"The provisions of Marine Corps Order 1910.4B are applicable. Sergeant Good does not qualify for early release

TURN PAGE

WHICH ONE?

by Bob Fleischer



"... Just fired high expert?"



"... Had triplets?"



"... Lost his chow pass?"

Leatherneck Magazine

Behind the Lines...

ONE OF THE things we've learned in the years we've been with *Leatherneck* is that Marines have a tremendous curiosity about a great variety of hobbies, sports and avocations. Some of these are unusual pastimes, others challenge the man's skill or courage.

Skin diving has long been a favorite week-end sport of Marines, and recently one of our own staff writers has become a devotee of sky diving, a French variation of Russian roulette played with a parachute. However, most of the extracurricular activities entail less nerve-shaking procedures. Dave Riley, for example, likes to hunt giant manta rays.

It all began when Dave and his brother were working their small boat through the Pensacola channel. A huge triangular monster leaped from the water only a few feet from the flimsy craft, almost upsetting it. Several months later, Riley rounded up a crew, checked an inventory of 500 feet of heavy hawser, a 10-foot harpoon, rifles, knives, sunglasses, chow, binoculars and swim fins, and went in search of a captain from whom he could charter a boat. But Riley learned that most boat owners take a dim view of fishermen who have a grudge against the powerful 15-foot, half-ton manta monsters. Perseverance, however, paid off and a venturesome captain was found. The story and photographs of Dave Riley's bizarre fishing expedition are on pages 42 to 45.

* * *

If there was a medal or decoration for brashness, we'd certainly nominate the group of Marines stationed at the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, London, England. They're playing rugby—and have defeated two of the strongest clubs in London. Rugby, our sports editor, Woody Jones, tells us, is not new to the Marine Corps; members of the old Fourth Marines in China played some bitterly-contested games, and later,

Philadelphia Marines, who had learned the sport in China, played against New York clubs. Although the game never reached widespread popularity in America, the 1920 and 1924 U.S. Olympic teams amazed the spectators when they beat the French teams, 8-0 and 17-3. The account of the present London Marine rugby team is on pages 52 to 54.



Early this year, staff NCOs at Washington's Marine Barracks held their SNCO Mess Night. On these occasions, a strict, prescribed protocol is followed; distinguished guests are honored and every effort is made to give the event the full treatment it deserves. Gleaming white tablecloths, 16-piece place settings, crystal wine glasses and candles add an austerity to the festivities which are patterned after the hallowed British military tradition of Officers' Mess Night.

Honored guest, General Randolph McC. Pate, Commandant of the Marine Corps, called the affair one of the most memorable occasions in his 37 years as a Marine.

"I have never attended a party like this," he said, "and it is my hope that this custom will become more widespread."

Leatherneck's coverage of the Washington Marine Barracks Mess Night is on pages 55 to 57.

Karl A. Schmor
MANAGING EDITOR

SOUND OFF (cont.)

to attend college.

"If, however, the early release is required in order to accept a full time teaching position, attention is invited to the provisions of Paragraph 10272 of the Marine Corps Manual.

"The paragraph covers the subject regarding Discharge For Own Convenience. It states: 'The Commandant of the Marine Corps may authorize or direct the discharge of Marines for their own convenience.' We suggest you contact your first sergeant for further advice.—Ed.



I-1 DUTY REQUEST

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading the December issue of *Leatherneck* and your column. I thought perhaps you might be the one to answer my question.

At the present time I am serving a two-year tour of duty with the State Department. When I finish this I will have a few months left to do in the Corps.

When my enlistment is up I would like to ship over for the purpose of I-1 duty. I've heard rumors that I won't be allowed to serve on two straight tours of independent duty. Can you tell me if there is anything in the Marine Corps Manual pertaining to this?

I would like to know what are the regulations pertaining to a certain type of duty which a Marine "ships over" to get. For instance, if I ship over for a certain type of duty or a certain duty area, what are my chances of getting the type of duty I want?

Sgt. Raymond D. Jones
American Embassy

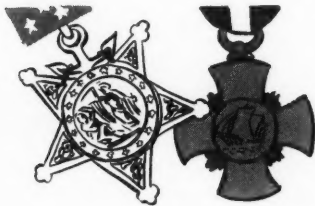
Warsaw, Poland

● Commanding Officers are authorized to guarantee one of four options to personnel in the grade of sergeant or below upon immediate reenlistment in the Regular Marine Corps. The authority for this is contained in Marine Corps Order 1110.1B, dated 2 May, 1957.

The Detail Branch, Headquarters, Marine Corps, said if you request I-1 duty at a specific place, you should write a letter through your company

office to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Code (DF1) Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C., at a reasonable length of time before you are discharged and specify the place of duty you request.

This letter will be given consideration provided you carry the proper MOS for the billet and there is an opening at that specific duty station.—Ed.



BASILONE'S DECORATIONS

Dear Sir:

Another Marine and I disagree with one another on how many Medals of Honor Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone was awarded.

We have been unable to find proof

on whether he had one or two. I read in a magazine article that he received one on Guadalcanal and the second on Iwo Jima. Would you give us the straight scoop on this?

Cpl. Fred Schmidt
Security Section, MCSFA
100 Harrison St.

San Francisco, Calif.

● The late Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone won only one Medal of Honor and that was during the Battle of Guadalcanal in October, 1942.

Sergeant Basilone later won the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism against the enemy on Iwo Jima, where he was killed during heavy fighting. The Navy Cross is the nation's second highest personal decoration awarded to Navy and Marine Corps personnel.—Ed.

MUSTERING-OUT PAY

Dear Sir:

I was released from active duty in the Marine Corps on August 16, 1957. Upon release, I did not receive any mustering-out pay or overseas pay.

I was overseas from May, 1956, to June, 1957. I did not receive any mustering-out pay because I obtained it when I integrated from the Reserves

to active status in August of 1954.

I believe that I still rate the \$100 overseas pay and would appreciate it if you could give me some information on whether I rate it or not, and if I do, how can I get it?

Sgt. Thomas R. Murphy
1704 La Barranca Road

La Canada, Calif.

● Records Service Section, HQMC, reviewed your service jacket and told us this:



"Sergeant Murphy is entitled to an additional \$100.00 mustering-out payment for overseas service. If he will forward his DD Form 214 for Marine Corps service from 18 August, 1954, to 17 August, 1957, to this Headquarters (Code DGK) he will be certified for \$100.00 mustering-out payment."—Ed.

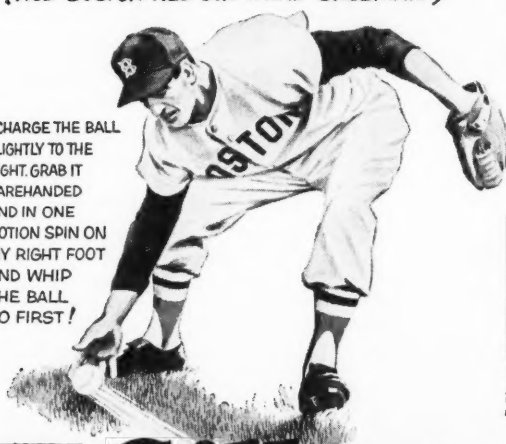
TURN PAGE

Frank Malzone

(ACE BOSTON RED SOX THIRD BASEMAN)

*shows you how to field a bunt...
and how he gets good-looking
shaves that feel great!*

I CHARGE THE BALL
SLIGHTLY TO THE
RIGHT. GRAB IT
BAREHANDED
AND IN ONE
MOTION SPIN ON
MY RIGHT FOOT
AND WHIP
THE BALL
TO FIRST!



THERE'S A WONDERFUL DIFFERENCE IN THE SHAVES YOU GET WITH A RAZOR MATCHED TO YOUR SKIN AND BEARD. YOU CAN'T EQUAL THEM FOR COMFORT...FOR CLEAN, REFRESHING SHAVES THAT LAST! ALL THIS...PLUS THE ADVANTAGE OF DOUBLE-EDGE ECONOMY!



1. Wash your face. Soap removes oil and softens beard. Apply a good shaving cream.



2. Then, with the Gillette Razor that's matched to your face, you get top shaving satisfaction.

THAT LIGHT
GILLETTE
SUPER-SPEED IS
THE RAZOR FOR
ME! YOU JUST CAN'T
TOUCH IT FOR FAST,
EASY SHAVES!

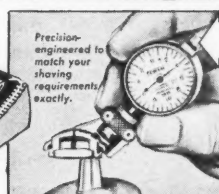
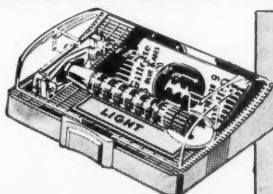
THERE
ARE 3

Gillette SUPER-SPEED Razors

CHOOSE THE ONE THAT
MATCHES YOUR FACE FOR
PEAK SHAVING COMFORT!

COMPLETE WITH DISPENSER
OF GILLETTE BLUE BLADES
AND HANDY TRAVEL CASE!

©1958 by The Gillette Company



Precision-engineered to match your shaving requirements exactly.

LIGHT...in blue case, is especially made for men with lighter beards.

REGULAR...in buff case, for men with average skin and beard.

HEAVY...in maroon case, for men with heavy, dense, hard-to-shave beards.



CORPS

Quiz

1. When you are in a mined area, signs that mark the boundaries have _____ on them.
 - (a) red triangles
 - (b) red circles
 - (c) red squares
2. If no engineers are available and you have to probe with your bayonet, you should
 - (a) probe every three feet
 - (b) keep the bayonet at an angle
 - (c) not probe deeper than six inches
3. Enemy dead are sometimes booby-trapped. To move them you should _____.
 - (a) use a bulldozer
 - (b) use a long length of rope and drag them
 - (c) wear protective clothing
4. The enemy uses mines and booby traps _____.
 - (a) just to kill
 - (b) for psychological as well as lethal weapons
 - (c) as a last resort
5. In booby-trapped houses, the _____-type fuze is used mostly on doors.
 - (a) pull
 - (b) pressure
 - (c) electric circuit
6. Objects most likely to be booby-trapped are _____.
 - (a) souvenir-type items
 - (b) enemy weapons
 - (c) bodies
7. When you find a booby-trap you should _____.
 - (a) try to disarm it
 - (b) stay away from it
 - (c) mark it and notify an officer or an NCO
8. The U. S. anti-personnel mine, M2A3 has _____.
 - (a) a pull and pressure
 - (b) just a pressure
 - (c) just a pull
9. When activated, the anti-personnel mine _____.
 - (a) explodes at ground level
 - (b) bounds six feet into the air and explodes
 - (c) has a six-second delay
10. In order to avoid mines, _____.
 - (a) don't drive or walk in areas not marked "clear of mines."
 - (b) walk on the shoulders of the road
 - (c) walk in the footprints of the man ahead

See answers on page 83. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30, Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

SOUND OFF (cont.)

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Dear Sir:

To all Marines on the retired list with over 20 years' service, I have the following beneficial suggestion: Let the Marine Corps deduct \$1.00 per year from our checks and set up a Scholarship Fund in the field of physics and medicine. The ratio of three Regular Marines, one Reservist and a corpsman would be selected on a competitive basis.



I believe these people would obligate themselves to a worthy cause for our nation. In later years the world will know what we have done both in space and on land.

MSgt. Edgar E. DeWitt, (Ret.)
1810 Avalon Ave.

Albany, Ga.

EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter of inquiry in hopes of getting an answer to the following questions:

I have read in the Marine Corps Manual, Volume I, Paragraph 10407, that a medal for extraordinary heroism will allow you 10% of base pay for computing retirement pay after completion of 20 years' active service.

Has there been any legislation passed revoking this paragraph in the Marine Corps Manual?

I was awarded a Navy-Marine Corps Medal during World War II and I would like to know if this will entitle me to a 10% increase in pay when I retire upon completion of 19 years and six months active service?

MSgt. Russell Scott
H&S Co., MatSup&Maint. Bn.
First ForServRegt. FMF

Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, informed us that no legislation (CONTINUED ON PAGE 73)

the old gunny says...



"THE OTHER day I was talking to a couple of the new lieutenants that joined us recently and they were smart enough to ask me for some advice. Now, that's something I have plenty of—especially for young officers. The dope I gave them also applies to you NCOs—and to anybody trying to be a good troop leader.

"These young officers were asking me for pointers on ways to get off to a good start on their first troop duty, what was expected of them and what were some pitfalls.

"Well, the first thing I told them was to do just what they were doing. Go to their senior NCOs for help and advice. Every good NCO is ready to help his new officers get oriented and started right in a new job. Some of the best officers we have today were practically brought up as 'pups' by our old-time NCOs.

"From what I've been able to see, the Basic School is still turning out a fine caliber of second lieutenant, but he comes into the field with theory, and lacking the practical experience that years and the help of seasoned veterans can give him. He's mostly ready to learn and do a good job. You NCOs can be a lot of help to him and in the long run, save yourselves a lot of trouble. Don't try and fool him, 'snow' him, or 'blow smoke'—just give him the straight dope. A sharp officer never forgets his good NCOs.

"I also told those lieutenants to talk to their men and get to know them. It isn't enough that you unit leaders just observe and supervise your people. You have to do more than just give orders and watch. Mix with the troops. Learn their names and something about them. Talk to them and find out what's on their minds. If they've got troubles let them tell you about them. It's a great cure.

"Then when you talk to them, give them as much information as you can. Most men thrive on information. All ranks like to have their leaders cut

them in on the hot dope. You know how rumors and scuttlebutt fly around in every outfit; rumors about training, maneuvers, a new skipper, promotions, transfers—you name it. Passing the word quickly, correctly, and to all hands is always important in a combat outfit or in any unit that works like a team. One of the best means of developing a smart, efficient organization is for all the company officers and NCOs to pass on information and see that every man gets the word.

"Another bit of advice is to be fair. A good leader has the reputation for dealing fairly with his men. The troops will not tolerate unfairness. Commanders must be reasonable in dispensing punishment and justice. It takes judgment, experience and wisdom to learn how to enforce military

discipline fairly. It's just as bad to be too light and easy as it is to always apply punishment straight across the board or to be too tough. Every man applying discipline and punishment should get the facts, consider the individual and try and make the punishment fit the crime.

"I also told those lieutenants that they should back up their subordinates. Don't pass the buck down when your outfit goofs. Stick by your people. Take the blame for your unit's errors. Protect your men from unjust criticism. Then when the real tests come, they'll go all out for you.

"Try to avoid changing the word and countermanding orders. Nothing confuses the troops more or gets them so fed-up as changing the orders. The 'green-side—brown-side out' routine, canteens on the right side one day—left on the next, polish the boots today—next week, no polish—this is 'wheel spinning'. Some military minds seem to stay in the ruts made by 'wheel spinning'—but the real troop leaders try to avoid harassing and confusing the troops.

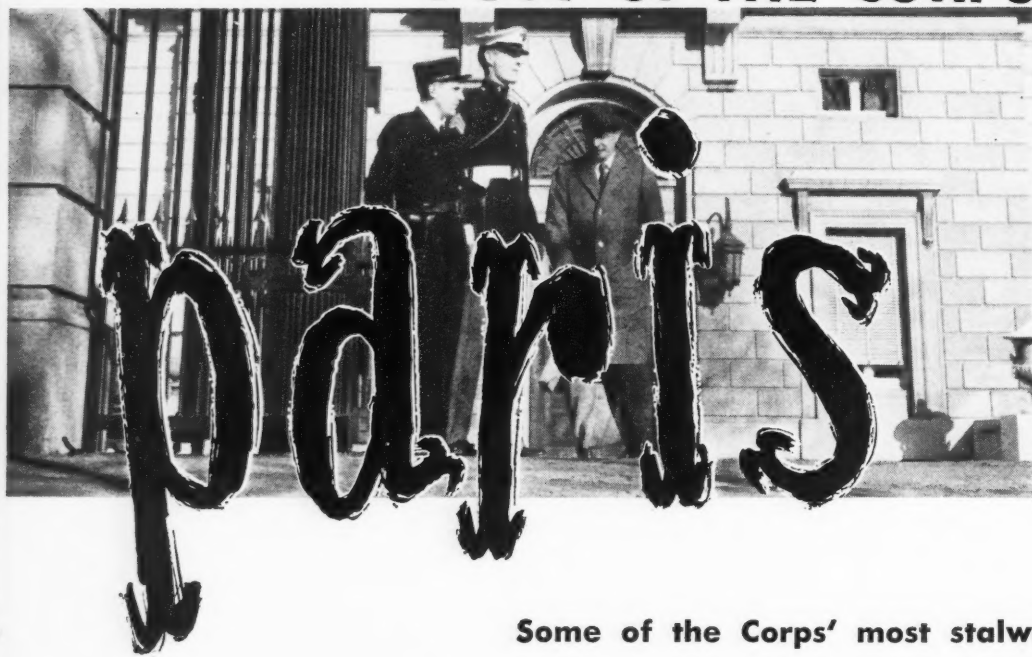
"Finally, I told the lieutenants that when they got their platoon, they should start building a tradition of success. Tell their men they are the best. Convince the unit that it does everything well. Compete with other outfits in everything. The outfit that tries to be best, and thinks it is best—will be best.

"Why do you think the Marine Corps is as good as it is?"

END



POST OF THE CORPS

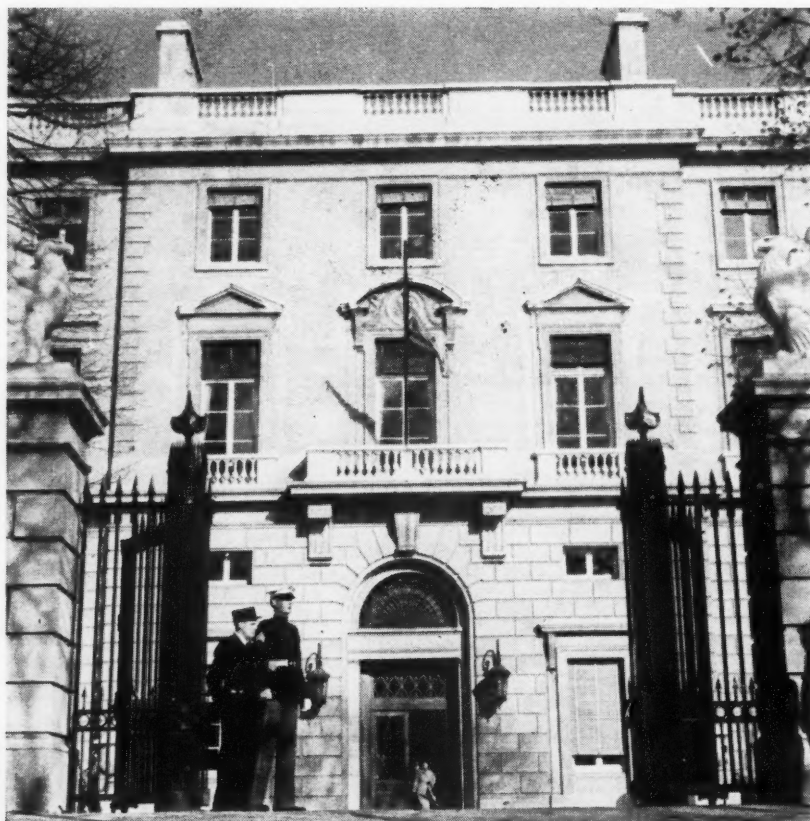


Some of the Corps' most stalwart Marines are members of the Paris unit. All are more than six feet tall

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Photos by
TSgt. Joseph Mulvihill

Sgt. Robert W. Ince towered over a French Gendarme on post. He stands six feet seven



TO SOME, Paris is the "Capital of the World." Certainly no other city has the same fascination for Americans as the ancient metropolis on the Seine River. An estimated quarter to a half-million Americans visit Paris every year and the Marine Security Guard at the American Embassy meets many of them, at one time or another.

They come seeking the magic of Paris advertised on the travel brochures. They see the lovers wandering along the banks of the Seine, and learn to fear the Paris driver who happily ignores all other traffic and considers stop lights a challenge to his personal courage. They see artists set up easels and they watch existentialists and other off-beat philosophers clustered in the sidewalk cafes of the Left Bank arguing about life, politics and culture.

Eventually some of them end up at the embassy. Some get lost. Some lose their passports or their money. Some just want to hear "American" spoken for a change. Their first sight of the Corps in Paris is a blues-clad Marine standing post on the corner of Avenue Gabriel just off the Place de Concorde, reputed to be the world's only continuous traffic jam.

Along with most of Paris, the tourist looks up to the American Marine. He must. Paris Marines come in only two sizes. One American tourist said, "They are either 'monstrous' or I just don't believe it!"

The average height of this platoon of young giants is six feet three, with several over the six and a half foot mark. Their courtesy and sense of humor is

TURN PAGE

Hundreds of people visit the embassy every day. This couple was checked in by Sgt. J. J. Hofeldt ➤



The embassy buildings are widely separated and Marines man eight posts covering a 12-block area ➤





Ambassador to France, Amory Houghton, conferred with MSgt. J. T. Gaynor and Capt. Ervin Hodges



Sgts. R. Vollbrecht and R. Maggart collected all outdated correspondence which was to be burned

PARIS (cont.)

matched by their size. The 36-man detachment—the largest at any American embassy—is well supplied with “characters.” There is “M’sieu le Comte,” the count, to whom waiters and bartenders bow, and who looks down on the world from nearly seven feet. Then there is SSgt. William Weber, a former crop duster pilot from Texas who began his Marine Corps career in 1941. The first sergeant, Master Sergeant James T. Gaynor, an ex-WW II POW now on his second European tour, pushes six feet but is one of the smaller men in the outfit. The officer in charge is Captain Ervin E. Hodges, another youthful giant who can see eye-to-eye with any of his Marines, and whose shoulders seem to brush both walls of the corridor when he enters the embassy.

While few Marines would voluntarily pass up a tour of duty in Paris, it definitely has drawbacks. The biggest, of course, is money. American and other tourists, plus an inflationary spiral in the local economy, have boosted prices. A night on the town at such famous spots as Maxim’s, the Lido club or the Folies Bergere can easily wipe out a month’s pay. As a result, Marines confine their liberty to less expensive spots.

Unfortunately everyone does not love Americans, although few are ever rude. Usually they just ignore them. The

language barrier is another hold back. Said one disgruntled Marine, “This ‘language of love’ routine might go once in awhile but it isn’t any help if you are lost in the Montmartre and want to get to the other side of town.”

Most of the Marines have picked up

some of the language. Two of them have gone seriously linguistic. Sergeant Chester H. Wright is taking a University of Maryland Extension class in French while Sergeant Donald Tobiasson studies at the Alliance Francaise.

But even in Paris, Marines must



The off-duty section exercised under the direction of SSgt. William Weber. During Summer months the roof is turned into a patio-lounge

work.
in the
embas
block
corner
D'Ang
corde
rine
Elyse
Gard
walk
rants
move
Fren
The
“Cou
as Se
Kilaw
avera
head
conve
is to
while
Fing
no in
ately
ingly
of th
Du
Guar
emba
After
entra
every
TH
the p
mini
emba
vide
prop
buil
secu
left
as d
are l
ities
to m
littl
O
are
quan
Ban
ards
Two
all r
alth
is so
the
gara
the
each
ters
Par
Fre
wed
pla
muc
C
to-t
Gay
add

work. The detachment mans eight posts in the six buildings which make up the embassy. The buildings cover a 12-block area with the main office on the corner of Avenue Gabriel and Rue B. D'Anglas, just off the Place de Concorde. From the main gate post, Marine sentries can see the Champs Elysees, the Seine River, the Tuileries Garden and Louvre Museum. A short walk will take them to famous restaurants or the opera. They don't have to move to see the spot where most of the French nobility lost their heads in 1798.

The Avenue Gabriel post is the "Count's" favorite. The SRB lists him as Sergeant Joseph Kilawee. Talking to Kilawee is a bit disconcerting to the average-size person because the tall red-head has to bend down to carry on a conversation. His favorite trick on post is to stand rigidly at "Parade Rest" while tourists attempt to distract him. Finger snapping and hand waving make no impression, but he unbends immediately to a direct question and is unfailingly polite—a rule with all members of the detachment.

During the day the Corporal of the Guard maintains a post just inside the embassy entrance on Rue B. D'Anglas. After working hours this is the only entrance to the main building and everyone who enters is logged.

The primary mission of the guard is the protection of all classified and administratively controlled material in the embassy buildings. Secondly, they provide physical protection for government property. Guards patrol inside the buildings and check constantly for such security violations as restricted matter left in the open. Civil disturbances such as demonstrations outside the embassy are handled by the local French authorities. French police are notably quick to react in an emergency and have little difficulty in keeping the peace.

Only four members of the detachment are married. The remainder live in new quarters on Rue Rouelle on the Left Bank of the Seine. By French standards the quarters are fairly luxurious. Two Marines share each room and have all modern conveniences and appliances, although water pressure in the showers is sometimes low. The quarters are on the top floor of the State Department garage and warehouse and have one of the best views in Paris. Until recently each Marine had to find his own quarters, not an easy matter, for housing in Paris is so limited that many young French couples have to postpone their weddings because they can't find a place to live. The Marines had just as much trouble.

Government quarters have an eight-to-ten-month waiting list, so MSgt. Gaynor had to rent a private home. In addition to \$150 in rent, he pays \$50

for utilities. The only two inexpensive items on his budget are bread and transportation. The government controls the price of bread and Gaynor pays 52 cents a week to ride the subway to and from work.

Food is expensive and embassy Marines receive only a subsistence allowance. All staples are purchased at the commissary. Their milk comes from Holland because French pasteurization is not up to American standards. French poultry products are used, but most of the eggs come from Denmark. Marines are served two meals in their quarters

The men are allowed to bring in guests and use the lounge for their parties and dances. During the Summer months, a large terrace overlooking the Seine—and in the shadow of the Eiff Tower—is the favorite hangout. The Marines also use this area for their physical training.

Much of Paris is visible from the terrace unless the Paris fog has set in. Paris is not California, weatherwise. Winters are cold, wet and blustery, and the sooty smoke from the thousands of chimney pots stains most of the buildings a dirty gray.



The Eiffel Tower is the first sight to greet Sgts. Thomas O. Young and R. C. Beisenstein at dawn. The men are billeted two to a room

—breakfast from 0700 to 1130 and dinner from 1300 to 1500. Most of the men eat their third meal at the embassy cafeteria which features American style food at low prices.

In addition to regular chow, the Marines maintain a snack bar for sandwiches and beer after regular working hours. The bartender is another American—a young student in a French college. The blue plate specials, breakfast and dinner, cost the Marines 85¢ and \$1.00. The snackbar is worked on the chit system and the men are billed twice monthly by SSgt. Weber who also handles the purchasing of all food for the unit.

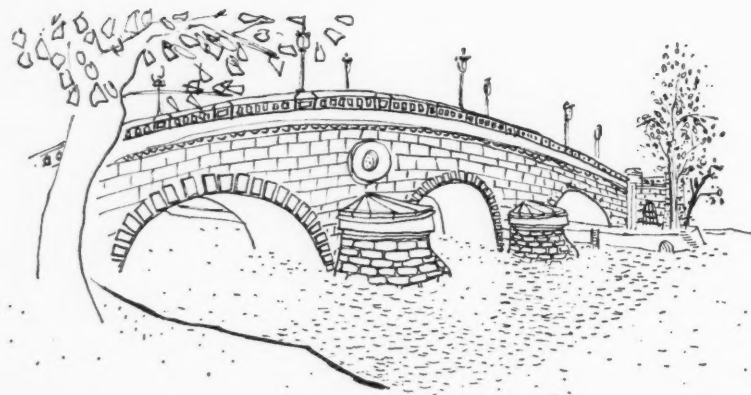
In addition to the necessary accoutrements, the lounge-messhall-snackbar also boasts an American jukebox replete with the latest Stateside hits. Needless to say the lounge is extremely popular with outsiders as well as Marines on the short side of payday.

But April in Paris is different. Then the city becomes the Paris of the travel folders.

There have been a lot of changes since Benjamin Franklin and two other American commissioners came to Paris during our Revolutionary War. France was the first major power to recognize our budding country and Marines aboard the *Ranger* with John Paul Jones were the first Americans to see our flag saluted by the French. Franklin had no Marines with him in Paris during that war but the French Republic became well acquainted with the Corps during World War I.

The New Corps sent its first Marines to Paris in December, 1946. Fourteen Marines under a technical sergeant were assigned to guard the embassy. Today, Paris is one of the most important embassies. In addition to His Excellency, Amory Houghton, we also have an ambassador at NATO. Paris is an

TURN PAGE



PARIS (cont.)

immigration center, the home of many international associations such as NATO, OEEC, UNESCO and the International Monetary Fund. It is the regional communication center for European and African countries. In addition to the several thousand Americans directly connected with the embassy, there are 75,000 military personnel and their dependents in France.

A Marine platoon is also stationed at Camp De Loge under the command of Captain J. W. P. Robertson. This security section is being disbanded and returned to the States this Summer.

The Marines in Paris are great

travelers and most of them own their own cars. Only one has an American car. The majority have purchased European models. Owning an American car in Paris has several drawbacks. The first is repair facilities, but more important to the Marine is the fact that an American sedan is too big a target. Paris drivers are either the best or the worst in the world. In Paris, the man on the right has the right of way and he takes it. It makes no difference if he is coming off an alley at the height of the rush hours—he has the right of way and heaven help the driver or pedestrian who gets in his way.

SSgt. Weber said the secret of driving in Paris is never to look to either side but straight ahead. If the driver of an-

other car thinks you might have seen him he'll cut you off before your foot reaches the brake. Luckily the French government outlawed the use of the horn some years ago.

Capt. Hodges drives an Opel Dekard, \$900; MSgt. Gaynor, an Opel Station Wagon, \$1530. Five men, SSgt. L. F. Castro, Sergeants L. R. Bourne, L. W. Donahue, Jr., R. P. Vollbrecht and A. L. Watson, ordered Austin Healsys at the same time and got a large discount—\$2100 each. Two others own Austin Healsys, Sgts. T. J. Wagner and R. C. Maggart. Maggart's is a 1956 Le Mans model which he bought second hand. SSgt. J. P. S. Devereux, Jr., and Sgt. E. R. Dooley, Jr., have Renault Dauphines which run \$1100. Sgt. J. J. Campbell has a less expensive Dauphine. Two own Volkswagens, Sgt. R. D. Jones, now TAD in Warsaw, Poland and Sgt. J. D. Polson who has a Karmen Ghia model. Weber has a second hand Fiat which he purchased for \$150. Cpl. R. F. Frank paid \$50 for a second hand Hillman and Sgt. T. O. Young bought a second hand Jaguar which hasn't run yet. Sgt. C. H. Wright owns the sole American car—a battered Mercury.

Vollbrecht is the detachment's most avid tourist. He has visited Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Monaco and Lichtenstein. He and Wright took an 18-day leave last Summer and hit the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries at a cost of \$100 apiece. They carried sleeping bags and cooking gear, bought food locally and slept by their car.

Two brothers are in the detachment



SSgt. Donald F. Van Dyne (in uniform) helped a Switzerland-bound Marine with his luggage problem



The men have a chance to air problems during the informal meetings held by Capt. Hodges (at table)

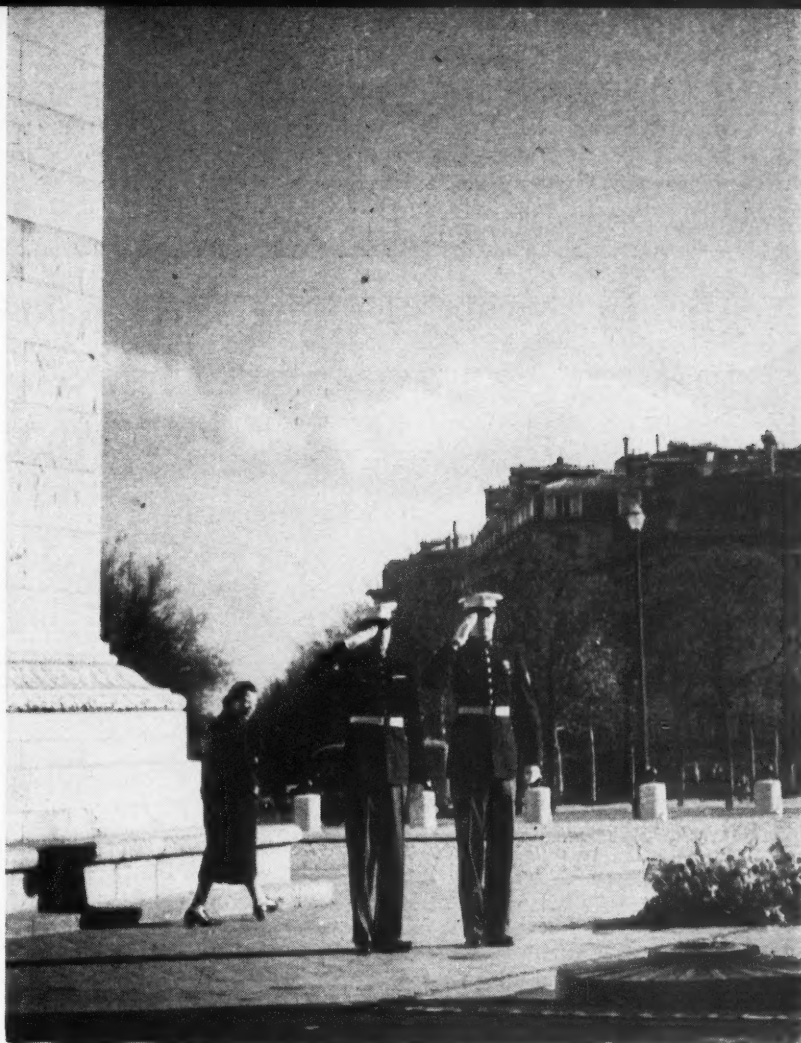
—Corporals Richard and Lawson Frank. During the Winter their parents visited Europe and spent several days in Paris with their sons. The Marines took Mrs. Frank on a special tour of Paris while Mr. Frank went to Germany on business.

One of the places the Marines frequent is a small, American-run club just off the Champs Elysees. The proprietor is one of the few men in Paris bigger than the Marines. "Mike," who tips the scale at 275 pounds and is nearly seven feet tall, is a big friendly type who likes the Marines because they are nearly as big as he is. "Mike" came to Paris to join the French Foreign Legion but claimed they didn't feed him enough, and got out before he signed an enlistment contract.

The Marines are always on hand when the VIPs arrive. They have been honor guards for many famous people, including the President when he attended the recent NATO conference. General Lauris Norstad, the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, attended the Marines' last Birthday Ball.

Even with the high cost of living, the language barrier and the ever-present guard duty, Paris is still a good tour. Mr. Thomas M. Gaffney, the embassy security officer, praises the detachment highly for the job they are doing. Practically every Marine who goes to Paris on liberty from the Med cruise hits the embassy and gets his directions from the locals. If you are an American Marine in Paris and need information, call Anjou 7400, Extension 7452.

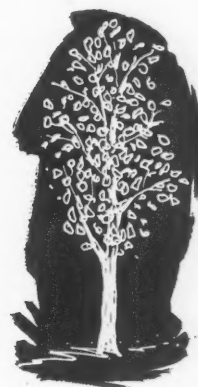
If the Paris Marines can't help you—no one can! **END**



All uniformed personnel salute when passing the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of France. Sgts. J. Kilawee and R. Ince rendered the honor



Cpl. R. Frank (L), and his brother, Lawson, (extreme right) gave a party for their mother when she visited the embassy guards in Paris



POST OF THE CORPS

OKINAWA



General F. M. McAlister, then CG, Third Marine Division, led a group of staff officers in rendering

honors to a visiting dignitary. The ceremony took place at division headquarters at Camp Courtney

ON A SULTRY day last Summer, a platoon of combat-gearied Third Division Marines labored up a rugged Okinawan hill. It was getting late and the men were tired. A jeep with a red cross painted on its side, followed slowly, spat up choking black dust. At the end of the column, a stray, haggard mongrel was trying valiantly to keep the pace. Suddenly the jeep engine coughed to a halt, and a kind-hearted corpsman beckoned to the panting animal.

"Here Fido," he called, "climb in."

Fido sniffed disdainfully, hesitated,

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin

Photos by

MSgt. H. B. Wells

then continued to march. He would accept no jeep ride while his buddies were hoofin' it.

"He's a rugged Third Division mutt," remarked a Pfc to his fire team leader. "They don't have to worry about him."

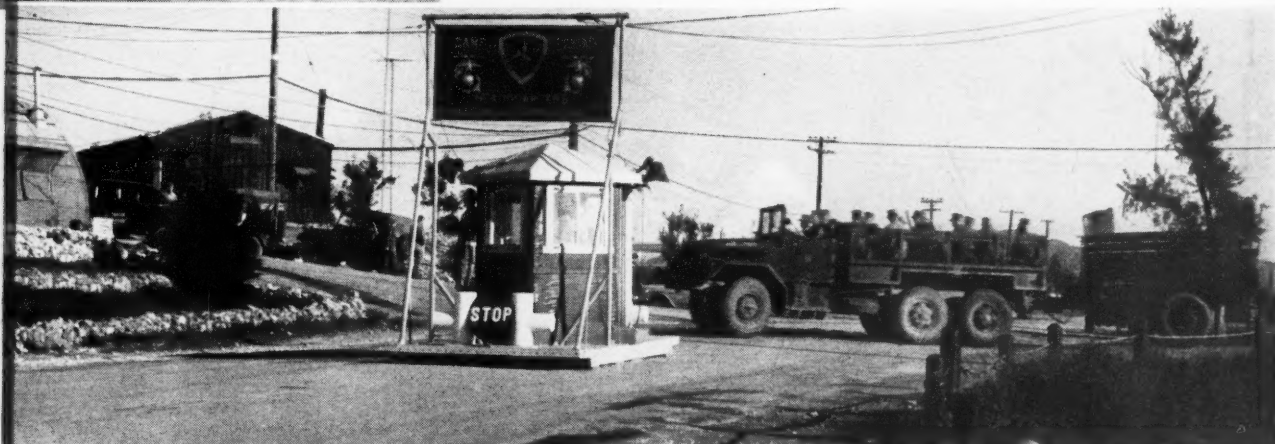
Ruggedness and realistic readiness are two qualities Major General Francis M. McAlister has drummed into his dedicated troops since he took command in July, 1957. Frequent night problems, spirited maneuvers, conditioning hikes, and alerts help keep the men in superb physical condition.

The former Commanding General of the Third Marine Division, General McAlister, has been a Marine since his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1927. During his career he has served in Shanghai and Nicaragua, and he was in Hawaii when war came there. Later he fought (text continued on page 24)

**The Third Marine Division is now
the Corps' only overseas division. It is
kept in a constant state of combat readiness**



General Francis M. McAlister bade farewell to Sgt. Major Delmas Bryant (L), and welcomed his relief, Sgt. Major Bud H. LeGrand



A familiar landmark at the Third Marine Division Headquarters is the main gate at Camp Courtney.

Truck, jeep and sedan traffic moves past it on the right side, rather than on the left, as in Japan

OKINAWA (cont.)

in seven World War II campaigns. In Korea he was Assistant Chief of Staff and was wounded by enemy mortar fire. He earned the Silver Star in that operation.

"What impresses me most about this division," said the general, "is the *spirit* of our men. Readiness, you know, is mainly a state of mind. Consequently, we spend our *complete* time in training, and in this we get some wonderful support from the Wing and Fleet."

From a training point of view, the division Marines are in excellent condition. The men are rugged, well trained, and in excellent morale, as a result of a training program that is as relentless as a turnbuckle.

"We have continuous exercises," said the general. "Our men have all had the prescribed training because **WE'RE** the people who have to be ready. We even have some jungle exercises planned on Habu Acres for the future."

The general lamented the fact that Third Divvy Marines had to lose about five days' training whenever a seasonal typhoon roared near Okinawa. "Marines have to take down their tents, then put them back up again when the danger passes. As a result we've got the best tent-putter-uppers and taker-downers in the Corps."

All tents, incidentally, are slated to go, just as fast as new construction is completed in 1959. Improvements are constantly added, said the general. "This is the *permanent* home of the

Third Division and MAG-16. And we are a *permanent* part of the Seventh Fleet—the Taiwan Patrol, the only fully balanced U. S. Fleet."

The entire Third Division made Okinawa its home when the last reluctant group of Marines left Japan last October. The Ninth Regiment, in a landing exercise, hit the beach of their new home under the observation of high military officers including CNO, Admiral Arleigh A. Burke.

As for extensions of duty in the Far East, General McAlister had some firm opinions. "We don't encourage them. We think the Commandant's policy of 14 months out here is enough."

The biggest single need for division troops, as the general saw it, was the need for more recreational gear. "There's no doubt that we need more athletic facilities," said the general, "and we're seeking more money for this purpose, now."

"We're also firm believers in schools here," he said. "They're more efficient and shorter than on-the-job training. We've probably got the only Airborne Terrain Appreciation School in the Corps."

Among the division's imposing array of schools are: Personnel and Administration, Clerk-Typist, Communication, NCO, ABC, Crypto, Auto Mechanics, Embarkation, and the Projectionist School. In fact, there are so many classrooms that collectively they have been called the University of the Third Division.

Incidentally, parents of honor graduates of most of these schools usually

receive a letter signed by the Commanding General. "I am extremely pleased to inform you," he writes them, "that your son was the honor student in his graduating class. . . Each student was carefully selected by his commanding officer to receive this advance training. Thus, your son won his honors in competition with some of the finest of our young men. His final average was ____%, which attests to his competence in a highly accelerated course. We're proud to have his services in the Marine Corps, and particularly in the Third Marine Division."



Major General D. M. Shoup became division CG in Feb.



First Lt. Walter R. Brown, second from right, helped train the Philippine Marines for the Operation Phib Link maneuver



Major W. Graeber, Provost Marshal, controls a sharp Okinawan security force

From the air, Okinawa appears to be a mixture of Japan and Korea. Green lagoons and rice paddies form neat geometric patterns. Narrow, tortuous pathways trace fine lines past concrete-roofed huts and turtle-shaped tombs. Occasionally a line of combat troops, or military vehicles towing artillery pieces, can be seen along native roads in unique juxtaposition to scenes of yesterday.

The island itself is about 67 miles long and from three to 12 miles wide. Marines who made the landings here in 1945 wouldn't recognize the 100 miles

of surfaced roads and more than 20 miles of four-lane superhighways. The principle source of income among the half-million Okinawans today are the U.S. troops. Since the end of World War II, Uncle Sam has spent more than a half-billion dollars building up this strategic Pacific base.

The Third Marine Division's camps sprawl over an area covering almost 30 square miles. Among the camps, named mainly for Medal of Honor winners during the Okinawan campaign are: Camp Hauge, West Camp Hauge, Courtney, McTureous, Sukiran, Bishi-

gawa, Kosa, White Beach, Hansen, and Futema. Collectively, they are known as Camp Butler. Outside the main gates of many of these camps, towns have swiftly mushroomed.

On November 1, 1956, the camps were separated from the division and given a similar type of relationship to that existing today between Camp Lejeune, N.C., and the Second Marine Division. The purpose behind this move was to help arrange a set-up whereby the property would be taken care of if the Third Divvie pulled out suddenly. Responsibility for the gear falls to the CO, 3d Engineer Battalion.

The most modern Marine facility is Camp McTureous, constructed of modern typhoon-proof material (mainly pre-fab concrete roofing), and under control of CG FMF Pac. It is the only place where U.S. civilians are employed by the division on Okinawa. A former sergeant, incidentally, was recently discharged at this camp, accepted a Civil Service job, and is continuing in his same work now as a civilian.

Like most of the Ninth Regiment, the 4.2 Mortar Co. lives under canvas. Their morale is probably higher however, than any other unit in the division. They are mighty proud of their crack drill team. They won the regimental drill competitions in June, September and December, 1956, and again last August. Said TSgt. Joe Young, "I think we've got the happiest bunch of Marines in the division. We've probably got less than anyone else, too." As for the duty on Okinawa, he and his men agreed that it's all right, but that

TURN PAGE



The 4.2 Mortar Co., Ninth Regiment, won regimental drill competitions four times. They live in a rugged location, but stay superbly trained



Maneuvers and training exercises are an important part of the Third Marine Division's daily routine.

When this photograph was taken, the division was busily engaged in loading transports for Phib Link

OKINAWA (cont.)

Japan was a better deal all around.

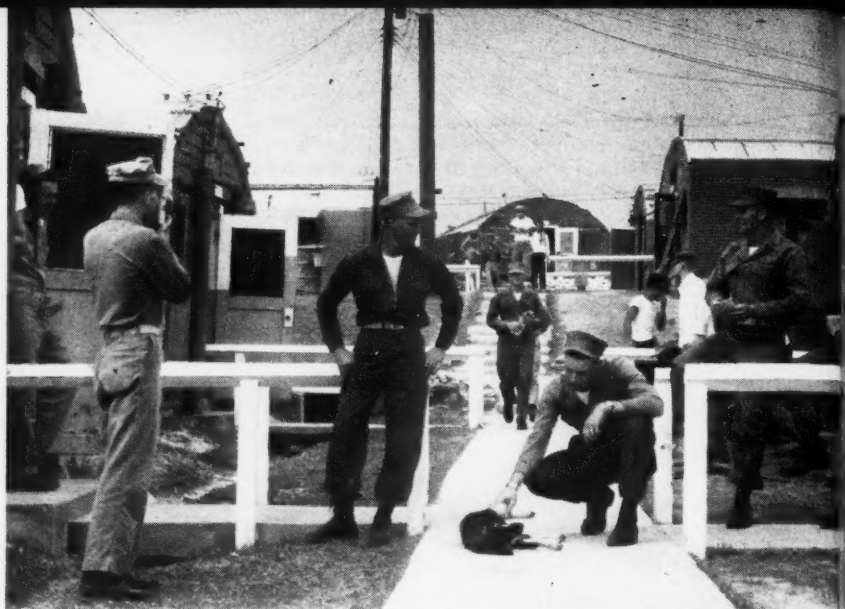
Division Sergeant Major Delmas Bryant, senior man in the Third, arrived from I-I duty at Winston Salem, N.C. He also lamented the lack of recreational gear available for his troops. "Our biggest need," he said, "is MORE sports gear. We need more basketball, volleyball gear and more hobby shop equipment. There are no bowling alleys, weight lifting bars or trampolines," he said.

All in all, however, "Morale is probably better in units with the least facilities. Our best outfit," he stated, "is the Ninth Regiment, where the Marines live in tents. They're kinda proud to have to rough it, and morale is probably better there than anywhere else on Okinawa."

As far as the Sgt. Major, a veteran of the Okinawa landing, is concerned, he's in his athletic sphere behind a recreational pin-ball machine. His buddies at the club say he speaks a language the machines understand.

Judging from the reenlistment rate, Marines seem fairly well satisfied with life on Okinawa. Last September the figure was 46%, then in October it jumped to 63%.

As for billeting space, there is only one type of permanent building at headquarters; all the rest are temporary huts. Within the entire division itself there's a wide range of billeting. There's some griping, but the Marines know that better quarters are in the mill for them and make the most of the situa-



After mail call, Marines at Camp Courtney take time out for pictures and cavort with one of the unit's many well-nourished canine mascots

tion.

During his 27 years' service, Sgt. Maj. Bryant has had all types of duty. The hard-bitten career Marine wears 17 ribbons, including the Navy-Marine Corps Medal and Purple Heart. Bryant made the original landing in '45. "The people have advanced 50 years since then," he said. "Today the island looks more like Japan than you'd expect Okinawa to look. Merchants have sprung up everywhere, and almost any item available in Japan can be bought here, at about the same price."

Recently, Division Marines invited their SEATO neighbor, the Philippine Marines, to Okinawa for a taste of training in the ways of the U. S. Marine. When these Filipinos returned to their homeland, they helped train others.

According to First Lieutenant Walter R. Brown, Liaison and Training Officer from H&S Co., Third Divvie, they are a formidable fighting force who wear Marine-type uniforms and emblems similar to ours. He was also surprised to learn that all Philippine Marine officer billets are filled by Navy officers, and that there's no such thing as a bona fide Marine officer in the Philippine Marine Corps.

The realistic training program which the Philippine Marines underwent included dry and wet net training, helicopter training, amtracs, recoilless 75-mm. rifles, flame throwers, 3.5 rockets, 4.2 mortars, tank-infantry tactics and live firing. The entire program was directed toward the PhibLink maneuver, which included elements of the Division and Wing.

"I found the Philippine Marines to be an elite group, very receptive to learning new tactics," said Lt. Brown. "They were avidly interested because it was so new to them. . . Their questions were all sensible, and the question and answer sessions often lasted as long as the lectures. Also, there was virtually no language barrier since they all understood English." Lt. Brown noted that they were all in excellent physical condition, with no "fat on 'em at all." They would double time at least a half-hour after reveille each morning.

This marked Brown's first experience



Camp Courtney's enlisted men's club is a popular spot after a tough day in the field. A juke box helps produce a Stateside atmosphere

with the Filipinos. He learned from them that back home they often engage in missions like running down smugglers, while in training. Brown also learned that enlistments in their Corps are for three years only and that applicants *must* be high school graduates. They were authorized by President Magsaysay in 1950 and today number approximately 350 men and six Naval officers. Their Commandant is Lieutenant Commander Gregorio Lim, a 1952 graduate of the Junior School at Quantico, Va.

The health of division Marines is in the hands of Captain J. M. Amberson, Third Divvie surgeon. "We've had no deaths from flu," he reported. "And everyone here has been inoculated."

The handling of food, control of flies, disposal of waste and the treatment of drinking water, occupy most of the medical staff's time. They also stand guard over all the food the Marines eat. Some vegetables are bought locally from approved farmers, as in Japan, but most of them come from home. No meat or rice is bought locally. This is done mainly so that we won't take food off the Okinawan market. Fish, however, is bought locally.

All sports in the division are on a regimental level. Consequently, they have four football, four basketball, and four baseball and softball teams. This gives more Marines a chance to participate in sports. Also popular are such activities as timed, forced marches by a T/O platoon, hand-grenade throwing contests, blindfold disassembly of weapons, heliteam drill involving a timed landing from an HSR chopper, and tug of war. The highlight however, is prob-



Grateful Third Divvy Marines worked after hours to help Navy Chief Hal Newsome erect a new antenna for his amateur transmitting station

ably the timed march, in which the number of men finishing determines the winner. Sharpness of the finishing troops is also a factor in this event.

Last September, Weapons Co., 2d Bn., Ninth Regiment, won a forced march event, all uphill, covering over 2.7 miles in 29 minutes and 18 seconds. The Marines understand that this sort of athletic activity stresses military readiness.

The divvie is also justly proud of its Sukiran Streaks football team, and its star, Lieutenant Ron Beagle, left end.

He is a former All-American end at the Naval Academy (1954-'55). In 1954 he won the Maxwell Trophy for being the outstanding college football player. He was also a stand-out at Quantico while at Basic School. Pro football teams are eager for a chance to get him. The Sukiran Streaks incidentally, were undefeated in their first seven starts. They won second place last year, losing but one game. The basketball team is equally successful and is also called the Sukiran Streaks. They too, lost only one game last year.

On Okinawa, training never ends. The entire division trains constantly. Working with choppers has now become second nature. Practically every unit has been aboard an HRS, which can carry five combat loaded troops. In the new concept 4.2 mortars and gear are now hauled almost exclusively by choppers in the division. It's the SOP way to reach otherwise inaccessible hills quickly and conveniently.

As elsewhere in the Far East, division Marines are quick to help those less fortunate, or to contribute to worthwhile causes. When Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, CNO, recently visited the Third Division, Marines staged a huge review and presented him with a check for \$13,800 as the division's contribution to the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium at Annapolis, Md.

Third Division Marines have also chipped in more than \$5000 to help build the Kosei-en orphanage near Naha. The project was begun under General Alan Shapley, and has now been completed. The new home can accommodate (continued on page 82)



The newest chapel on Okinawa was designed by Lt. Robert W. Secor at Camp McTureous. It is modernistic, with an inverted V-type roof



PIONEER BATTALION

**Its mission: to further increase the division's
combat effectiveness through close engineer support of pioneer nature**



by MSgt. Robert E. Johnson

Photos by

TSgt. Charles B. Tyler

THE CRASH program to streamline the Marine division, making everything air transportable and immediately available in the new doctrine of wide dispersion tactics, included the formation of the 1st Pioneer Battalion. Its mission: to further increase the division's combat effectiveness and to render close combat engineer support of a pioneer nature.

Although limited to temporary type construction, the battalion has the responsibility to provide necessary technical assistance of a constructive or destructive nature, enabling landing forces to breach hostile shore defenses and to proceed inland with a degree of mobility adequate to ensure accomplishment of the landing force's mission.

Opening vehicle lanes through obstructed beaches is one of the major functions of Pioneer troops. In waterborne landings, fast breaching is essential for rapid build-up and consolidation of amphibious troops ashore. When beach defenses include anti-mechanized obstacles or formidable anti-personnel obstacles, Pioneer breaching teams are landed as early as the first scheduled wave. The teams initially open and mark lanes wide enough for the passage of assault combat vehicles.

Inland from the beach, engineering operations include the leveling of all types of natural and man-made obstacles, clearing safe passage routes from the beaches and the supervision or assistance in the installation of protective minefields for anti-mechanized defense, particularly on the exposed flanks and probable avenues of enemy approach.

As the amphibious troops advance inland, the combat engineers build roads and bridges of rope or timber, airstrips or helicopter sites, anti-mechanized barriers, or they may camouflage command post or gun positions. They are on call to blow up enemy tank traps and bunkers, or destroy bridges and roads. Another major task is the breaching of mine fields.

The locations of materials such as lumber, standing timber, gravel, rock and other native supplies are determined

TURN PAGE



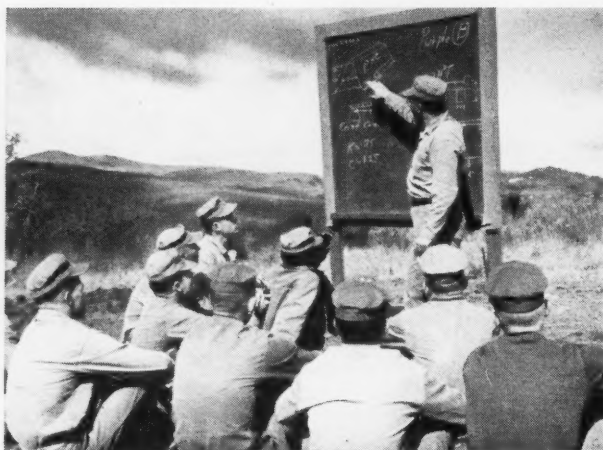
SSgt. Thomas E. Simon instructed a class from the First Marine Division on Land Mine Warfare



A Pioneer bridge platoon started construction of a bulk bridge. Cpl. J. L. Banks (L) was in charge



SSgt. Robert L. Swift (R) showed Sgt. William F. Smith how to set a booby trap with a hand grenade



SSgt. Ralph Yecklay used a blackboard to show a Pioneer class how to make out a dump site report

PIONEER (cont.)

by engineer reconnaissance missions. Plotting on these locations must be kept up to date because the Pioneers travel with a minimum of equipment and must rely on native engineering materials.

The 1st Pioneer Battalion is the forerunner of other Pioneer units to follow. It is attached to the First Marine Division and was previously known as the 1st Engineer Battalion. It is expected that the Second and Third Marine Divisions will form similar battalions in the future.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis "X" Witt, Jr., commands the battalion. He entered the engineering field in 1947 from an assignment as a dive bomber pilot. He's the holder of the Legion of Merit, three

Distinguished Flying Crosses and 10 Air Medals. His exec is Major Reuben H. Hanson. Captain Jack L. Vanderbeck is battalion adjutant and Sergeant Major Levy A. Switzer is battalion sergeant major.

Col. Witt is not only battalion commander, but camp commander of Camp Talega and Camp Christianitos as well. Camp Talega, home of the Pioneer Battalion, is centrally located between San Diego and Los Angeles, at the northernmost end of Camp Pendleton. This location, known years back as Tent Camp Three and a Half, was the training area for Raider units in the early days of World War II. It's the only part of Camp Pendleton in Orange County, and is approximately 30 miles from Division Headquarters, located mainside. The surrounding hills and valleys make it an ideal training site for the Pioneer Battalion.

The battalion is divided into five companies: Headquarters and Service, three letter companies (Alfa, Bravo and Charlie) and Support. Personnel number 27 officers and 772 enlisted men. The battalion is short only seven officers from being at T/O strength and 82 percent of the unit is comprised of privates and corporals.

In addition to the normal staff sections in H&S (S-1, S-2, S-3 and S-4), the company has organic supply, heavy equipment maintenance, motor transport maintenance and communication sections. Included also is an 11-man Navy dispensary headed by Lieutenant Alexander C. Van Dyke, senior medical officer. H&S Company, numbering 11 officers and 179 enlisted men, is commanded by Second Lieutenant John B. Pozza; first sergeant is Master Sergeant Luther W. Hamby.

The three letter companies, Alfa,



The first and third platoons of "C" Company put up a cable suspension bridge and tested it by marching

across it. With pre-cut pieces, the bridge can be erected in five hours. It will support up to 20 men

Bravo and Charlie, have the mission to provide close combat engineer support of a pioneer nature, necessary to meet the essential requirements of infantry regiments and associated task elements in combat operations. The companies include a company headquarters and three platoons of 44 men, each. In addition to limited construction, mine-field clearing and demolition work, they are capable of building temporary culverts, cable ways, rope bridges and tramways.

A letter company will generally be attached to an infantry regiment for active operations. In the field, Alfa Company is normally joined with the First Marine Regiment, Bravo to the Fifth Regiment and Charlie to the Seventh. These assignments, however, can be varied to fit the need of the division. The companies are further subdivided into platoons to assist in

TURN PAGE



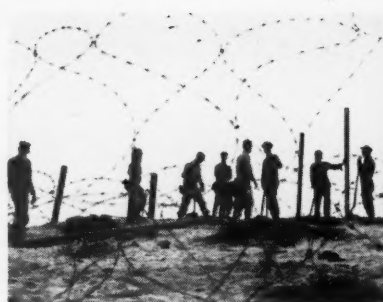
The Support Company's construction platoon often uses power tools to accomplish its mission. MSgt. Charles Lopez is the platoon leader



"B" Company Pioneers erected single pile vertical obstacles



Barbed wire was added and dummy land mines emplaced



The completed obstacle was a formidable barrier to traffic

PIONEER (cont.)

close support of each infantry battalion.

Although the letter companies may operate under the centralized control of the company commander, the platoon will more frequently operate under control of the platoon leaders in widely dispersed areas, with the Pioneer Company commander acting as advisor to the infantry regimental commander. Camp Pendleton, approximately 20 miles long by 10 miles deep, is considered equal in size to the operating area of a Marine division.

At present the Pioneer Platoon is not helicopter transportable because of one piece of equipment—the dozer. Experimental work to sectionalize this tractor is going on currently at MCS, Quantico, Va. It is hoped that it will be ready for the field in the near future. The tractor weighs 36,000 pounds.

Other equipment includes: three 1/2-ton mules; a medium dozer, a 1 1/2-ton cargo trailer; three chain saws; carpenter tool sets; a block and tackle set; a platoon Pioneer equipment set; three engineer squad equipment sets; three squad demolition sets; 15 individual demolition kits; three mine detectors; three .30 cal. machine guns; two 3.5 rocket launchers; individual weapons and communication equipment.

Besides being capable of self-administration, the letter companies are capable of organizational maintenance through second echelon on engineer and motor transport equipment.

The Pioneer Company is capable of performing the following type functions:

Engineer reconnaissance.

Assisting in the cross-country movement of tracked and light wheeled vehicles.

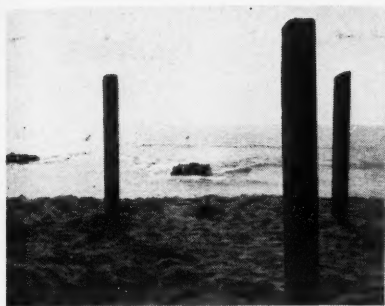
Erecting temporary Pioneer type structures to assist in the movement of light vehicles and personnel



Lt. Col. Francis X. Witt, CO, Major Reuben H. Hanson, exec, and Capt. Jack Vanderbeck discussed a future Pioneer training operation



MSgt. George Mroczkowski, TSgt. Edward Burke, and HMI John Walsh examined a whale bone, found on the beach by the Pioneers



"B" Company combat engineers made a landing at San Mateo



Breaching operations started soon after the engineers landed



Troops probed for land mines and made a lane for vehicles

across dry and wet gaps.

Constructing and operating light rafts.

Reinforcement and repair of existing bridges with local materials for the passage of light vehicles.

Improving existing terrain for use as terminal points for helicopters.

Furnishing technical assistance in the fabrication and positioning of

light obstacles.

Supervising the placement of minefields and booby-traps.

Furnishing technical and mechanical assistance in the installation of temporary cut-and-cover type field fortifications.

Performing specialized demolition missions beyond the capability of the infantryman.

Specialized assistance in breach-

ing obstacles, including mines, from the high water mark, inland.

Supervising extensive or sensitive minefield clearance.

Because Pioneer platoons and companies are attached to infantry battalions and regiments early in the planning stage, there is an automatic distribution of tractors and other engineer equipment throughout the division

TURN PAGE



Cpl. William Coleman (R) supervised his squad as they tightened strands of a rope bridge. The letter

companies of the Pioneer Battalion are attached to Marine infantry battalions during combat operations



"A" Company personnel dug holes for cratering charges



Pfc Jim Bennett scooped dirt from one of the cratering holes

PIONEER (cont.)

area. They are on call for immediate action without having to shuffle equipment and manpower from one sector to another. However, being similar to a knight on a chessboard, the companies and platoons have the capability to jump around at will within the division area.

Ten combat engineers make up a squad and within the platoon headquarters are sufficient personnel to operate the mules and tractors. The company commanders normally remain with the infantry regiments, while the platoon commanders make the infantry battalions their headquarters.

When beach defenses include anti-mechanized obstacles or formidable anti-personnel obstacles, engineer breaching teams are landed as early as the first scheduled wave. It will be SOP in future landings to attach Pioneer elements to units requiring close engineer support for the initial beach assault. They will remain with those units until the tactical situation permits them to revert to Pioneer Battalion control.

Initial engineering operations ashore include breaching of all types of natural and man-made obstacles, to make provisions for vehicle egress routes from the beaches, the supervision and assistance in the installation of protective minefields for anti-mechanized defense (particularly on the exposed flanks), to render general assistance to the Shore Party and help in the establishment of water points.

In the advance, if an infantry unit is stopped because of natural or man-made obstacles, poor roads or water



A 20-ton bent trestle bridge was prepared for blasting . . .

crossings, it's the job of the Pioneers to correct the situation and get the infantrymen, their weapons and vehicles moving again. If a truck has to carry supplies forward, it's also the Pioneers' job to get that truck where it belongs.

Pioneer elements landed early in the assault may be required to contribute to anti-mechanized defense by installing obstacles, particularly mines, on probable avenues of approach and on the beach flanks. This is a very important mission during the landing and initial assault.

In a combat situation, the Pioneers may be called upon to defend certain sectors. Because of their organic weapons which include individual weapons, rocket launchers, .30 and .50 cal. machine guns and demolition equipment, they have more fire power than an infantry platoon.

"What we have is a light, streamlined,



Pfc Ralph Golleher handed Pfc Bennett one-pound TNT blocks



When 50 pounds of TNT goes off, the blast can be seen half a mile away



TSgt. T. Hill stood in a crater made by 500 pounds of TNT



SSgt. Herbert K. Wolke, an engineer, set off the charge . . .



"C" Company combat engineers examined the damaged bridge



Other Pioneers moved in and quickly repaired the damage

flexible engineer battalion," said Major Floyd L. Vuillemot, operations officer. "During World War II days, the Marine Corps had Pioneer units, but they were less mobile. We're designed to move as fast, or faster, than the infantry units to which we are attached."

Letter companies, Alfa, Bravo and Charlie, are commanded by First Lieutenants James C. Morton, Eugene J. Kazmierczak and Samuel F. Budnyk, respectively. Physical training, or drill, begins each work day at 0730. Classroom work starts at 0800 and continues until 1630. The majority of study and application work is with demolitions, mine warfare and barriers. Class periods are usually scheduled for 50 minutes, followed by a 10-minute break.

While in garrison duty at Camp Talega, personnel train constantly. Classroom work consists of lectures, demonstrations and field application. In addition, every time the First Marine Division holds a field exercise, whether it be in division, regimental or battalion strength, Pioneers accompany the infantrymen.

"Last year," said Captain Logan Cassidy, commanding officer of Support Company, "Bravo Company spent as much time in the field as it did in the battalion area."

In contrast to the letter companies, which support the infantry regiments and battalions, the Pioneer Support Company provides close engineer support within the division support area. It also assists the forward letter com-

panies when required.

Support Company's executive officer is First Lieutenant James D. Gilmore. Heading the four attached platoons are First Lieutenant Taylor L. Elrod, Jr., motor transport officer; CWO Leo Greenspan, heavy equipment leader; Master Sergeant Charles M. Lopez, construction platoon leader; and Technical Sergeant Robert R. Suds, bridging platoon leader. Company first sergeant is First Sergeant Harold H. Gonor.

"All types of construction work are accomplished here," said Capt. Cassidy.

The Bridge Platoon and Construction Platoon are trained to be mutually supporting, and are capable of accomplishing all types of (continued on page 94)



Close order or physical drill starts the day for all hands. The troops formed on the battalion's parade ground

The air-transportable Hydro Crane is one of the newest pieces of Pioneer equipment. It can lift up to five tons



TRACKED VEHICLE SCHOOL

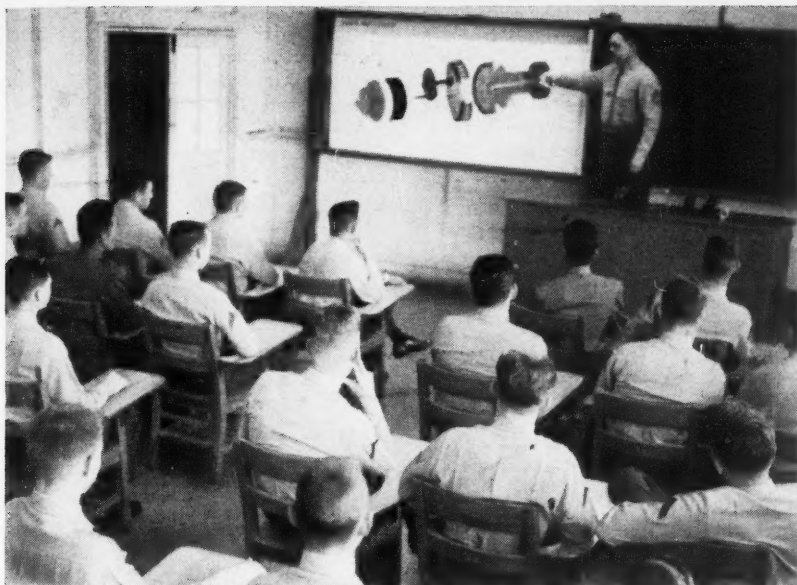
by MSgt. Robert E. Johnson

Photos by
TSgt. Charles B. Tyler



These 10 tracked vehicles cost the Marine Corps one million dollars. It takes 30 Marines to operate

them and many more who must be specially trained in all phases of shopwork, maintenance and repair



Schematic drawings are the first step used by SSgt. John Avery in teaching students the maintenance and repair of amphib transmissions

for a large staff and to eliminate the requirement for an additional H&S Co.

Battalion Commander is Colonel John H. Cook, Jr., an infantry officer who wears the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star and Purple Heart medals. He is not only head "schoolmaster" of Schools Battalion but he is also camp commander of Camp Del Mar. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas R. Belzer is exec and First Sergeant John L. Richardson is battalion sergeant major.

Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert D. Bradley is the academic supervisor of Schools Battalion. He's the holder of the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star and Purple Heart for frontline service in WWII as a tank officer. Since the war, he changed his specialty to amtracs, and prior to reporting to Camp Del Mar, he was exec of the 1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion in Korea. He was CO of the recently deactivated Tracked Vehicles Schools Battalion. Assistant academic supervisor is Major Thomas W. Clark; Master Sergeant Whitney M. Hoffman is operations chief.

TURN PAGE

The Corps spends 15 million dollars to equip a tank or amtrac unit. Marine students are taught how to protect this investment

THE Tracked Vehicle School at Camp Del Mar, located north of Oceanside, Calif., is the only one of its kind in the Marine Corps. It conducts courses of instruction on all combat tracked vehicles, including maintenance, operation, gunnery and tactics.

The vehicles on which students are trained are the latest model tanks, landing vehicles tracked (LVTs) and self-propelled guns. All are relatively new to the Marine Corps and have not been tested in actual combat against an enemy. However, they present a vast improvement over the old type vehicles used in World War II and Korea.

The Tracked Vehicles Schools Battalion (TVS) was deactivated on January 23, 1958, and combined with Base Schools. It is now a unit in the reorganized Schools Battalion, formerly known as the Schools Regiment. All instructors from TVS and Base Schools were placed in a new Instructor Company. A Student Company was formed to handle all trainees, while Headquarters and Service Company remained substantially the same. Reorganization was accomplished to reduce the need



Only senior NCOs attend the Tank Unit Leader Course. MSgt. W. Houts taught the use of the slide rule in direct and indirect gunnery

TRACKED VEHICLE (cont.)

During fiscal year 1957 the battalion graduated 485 Track repairmen and operators. During the current year it expects to train about 650 students. The Base Schools Section, however, will handle approximately 1700 students. Instructor orientation, clerical, typists, sgt. maj.—1st sgt., and the Reserve Junior and Senior Courses will be "absorbed" by these Marine students.

Schools Battalion is divided into three companies: Headquarters and Service, Instructor and Student. Personnel number 26 officers and 224 enlisted men. First Lieutenant Michael J. Phelan, S-1, pointed out that all track and tank instructors have seen action in WWII, Korea—or both. "They are among the best in their profession," he said.

Master Sergeant Lawrence R. Kitzmiller, first sergeant of Student Company, told us, "All students arrive here on temporary duty under instruction orders. The FMF units furnish us with the bulk of our students, but others arrive from all over the U.S. and overseas." Captain Frank W. Dutton is company commander.

Instructor Company is commanded by Captain Salvatore P. Roti, who has been directly associated with tanks and amtracs for the past 17 years. On the rolls are 43 enlisted men who teach the repair of all tanks and amtrac vehicles including engines, hull and track, and turret instruction.

Master Sergeant Harry L. "Gas House" Miller, company first sergeant, said, "In order to maintain these expensive vehicles in a high state of proficiency, we must have trained men. The only other way would be by trial and error—at no saving to the government." MSgt. Miller, an amtrac man, has been in the Marine Corps for 27½ years. He received a Purple Heart medal for the Saipan campaign and a second one at Iwo Jima.

Working directly with MSgt. Miller are Master Sergeant George R. Monty, senior tank instructor, and Master Sergeant Ralph O. "Pappy" Inman, head LVT instructor and perhaps the senior LVT man in the Marine Corps today.

The following courses are being offered at the Tracked Vehicle School during the fiscal year 1958:

Tank Officer Orientation Course—Length, four weeks. Requirements: Rank of second lieutenant; basic school graduate.

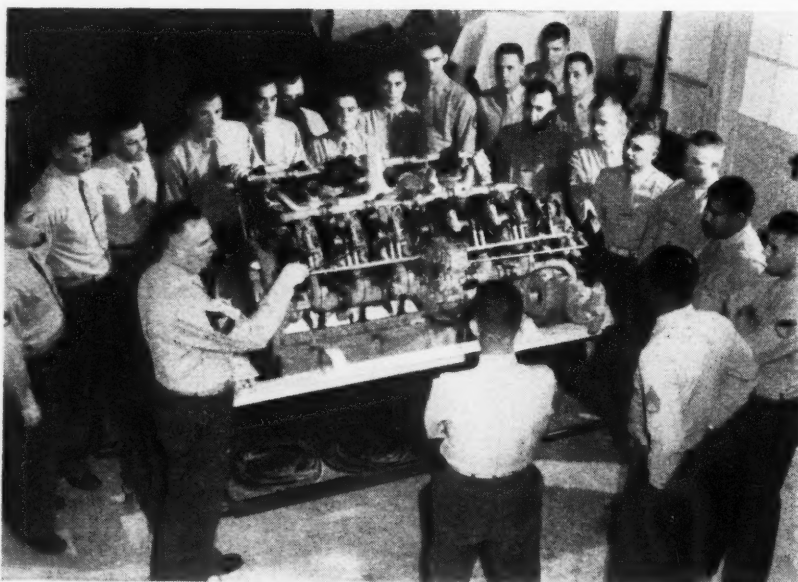
Amphibian Tractor and Armored Amphibian Officer Orientation Course—Length, four weeks. Requirements: Rank of second lieutenant; basic school graduate.

Tank Unit Leader Course (Training in MOS 1811)—Length, 12 weeks. Requirements: Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service, MOS 1811.

Armored Amphibian and Amphibian Tractor Unit Leader Course—Length, 12 weeks. Requirements: Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service, MOS of 1831 or 1833.

Tank Repairman Course (Training in MOS 1841)—Length, 13 weeks. Requirements: Sergeant or below, 24 months obligated service, GCT of 90 or higher, MOS of 1811.

Advanced Tracked Vehicle Repairman Course—Length, eight weeks. Requirements: Staff NCO, 24 months obligated service, MOS of 1841 or 1871.



Senior NCOs were given an eight-day familiarization course on the different engines. MSgt. Ray Jeffries (pointing) was their instructor



Junior students spent 92 hours studying and working with this tank transmission. MSgt. George R. Monty, Jr., was the class instructor



SSgt. Lynell W. Woodruff (in field jacket) taught Turret Repairman Course pupils how to properly install a 90-mm. gun in an M-48 tank

Turret Repairman Course (Training in MOS 1861)—Length, 12 weeks. Requirements: Corporal or above, 18 months obligated service, MOS of 1841 or 1871.

Amphibian Tractor Repairman Course (Training in MOS 1871)—Length, 12 weeks. Requirements: Sergeant or below, 24 months obligated service, GCT of 90 or higher, MOS of 1831 or 1833.

Starting in fiscal year 1959, the Tank Repairman and Amphibian Tractor Repairman Courses will be combined into one course—the Tracked Vehicle Repairman Course.

Only sergeants and below are students in the basic LVT and tank classes. The Advanced Tracked Vehicle Repairman Course is for staff NCOs only. It provides amphibian tractor, armored amphibian tractor and tank mechanic supervisory personnel with a review and refresher training in the latest equipment and techniques of tracked vehicle maintenance, including shop supervision, field expedients and instructor orientation. The individual assigned usually holds an 1841 MOS and, in many cases, has recently been on recruiting, Reserve or other duty which has differed from his primary MOS.

In the basic LVT and tank classes, students receive instruction to qualify them for an 1841 MOS. The mission

is to train selected Marines as mechanics in all components of tanks and amphibian tractors and armored amphibians, except turret instruction.

Every five men are issued a general mechanics tool box. Special tools needed are drawn from the tool rooms located in each phase classroom. The many and varied rooms are spacious and considered ample, but the buildings themselves are of World War II days. In cold weather, heating the rooms and long corridors presents a problem.

The repair mission at the Track Vehicle Repairman Section (TVR) of Instructor Company always has the largest group of students and they normally arrive from FMF units with a basic 1800 MOS. On-the-job trainees also attend, but they are in the minority.

The Turret Repairman Course is considered one of the most difficult of the four courses offered at Tracked Vehicle School. Students receive basic maintenance training on all weapons. Individual phases of instruction include classroom work in hydraulic principles, advanced electricity, stabilizer systems, traversing mechanisms, fire control systems, practical maintenance and trouble-shooting. Master Sergeant Edmond R. Vestal is the senior phase in-

TURN PAGE



Junior officers receive a four-week orientation course on the M-7-6 flame-throwing tank. Sgt. Austin L. Hughes (kneeling) is the lecturer



Lt. Col. G. Bradley (R) former School CO, held daily briefings with his staff (L-R), Capt. S. Roti, CWO H. Kenny, MSgt. L. Kitzmiller

TRACKED VEHICLE (cont.)

structor of Turret classes.

The training in basic repair courses qualifies a Marine to fit into battalion or regimental maintenance shops. The advanced courses prepare a staff NCO for not only battalion or regimental level repair work, but for supply depots where all phases of repair work are accomplished without restriction.

The 10 types of tanks, LVTs and self-propelled vehicles on which students receive instruction include: the LVTH6, which mounts a 105-mm. howitzer; LVTP5, personnel carrier; LVTR1, recovery vehicle; M-53, a 155-mm. gun carrier; M-51, a tank recovery vehicle; M-48, a 90-mm. gun tank; M-7-6, a flame-throwing tank; M-42, a twin 40-mm. anti-aircraft vehicle; M8E2, prime mover for artillery; and M-50, the ONTOS, which is armed with six 106-mm. recoilless rifles.

Major components in the tanks, LVTs and self-propelled guns are similar, and, in many instances, repair parts are interchangeable. There are certain peculiarities within each vehicle. Design and mission both require slight differences.

Track Vehicle Operations Section (TVO) of Instructor Company, is commanded by Captain Hosea Owens, who served in Korea in 1954 as an amtrac officer with the 1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion. His senior instructor is Captain Johnnie C. Cottrell, a 14-year veteran in the tank field.

The four TVO courses train officers and staff NCOs in the operation of the

tanks and amtracs, and in such jobs as driver, gunner, loader and crew member.

TVO Section has four officers and 61 enlisted instructors on its rolls. First Lieutenant Winton C. Atteberry is assistant instructor of all tank courses, while First Lieutenant Ralph L. Reed heads the indirect fire phase of instruction in which Track Vehicle personnel are taught artillery methods of fire. They are assisted by Master Sergeants Hudson E. Rodrock and William H. Houts, senior LVT and artillery instructors. Other senior instructors are

Master Sergeant Edward V. Murray, tank gunnery; Master Sergeant Jack C. Dozier, tank instructor; Technical Sergeant Liston R. Posey, LVTP5 instructor; and Master Sergeant Wilber C. Dumham, LVTH6 instructor. Each senior instructor has three or four junior instructors working with him.

Master Sergeant Shannon H. "Cobb" Gifford, senior instructor of TVO Section and the senior tank man in the battalion, commented, "Our mission is to train staff NCOs in tactics, technique and leadership required of a senior enlisted Marine holding an 1811, 1831 or 1833 MOS. Besides the Tank Unit Leader and Armored Amphibian and Amphibian Tractor Unit Leader Courses, we hold four-week "blitz" classes for junior officers. They include a Tank Officer Orientation and Amphibian Tractor and Armored Amphibian Officer Orientation Course. It familiarizes basic school graduates with the duties of a tank or amtrac officer, with weapons and equipment."

The two staff NCO leadership courses include six weeks of maintenance and operation. The last six weeks are devoted to gunnery. Gunnery instruction, direct and indirect firing, is considered "tough" and usually separates the men from the boys. During the final six weeks, students are in the field almost daily, driving or shooting.

Whether a Marine is a student at TVR or TVO, classes dealing with theory are the most difficult. With this phase of instruction behind them, the remainder is considered a breeze. They enjoy doing practical field work, including trouble-shooting, tearing down a transmission or 850-h.p. engine, or



"My Deloris" and MSgt. T. M. Hermans are veterans of the Tarawa campaign. He told the story to Pvt. C. H. Brackin and Pfc. D. Ashley

driving one of the "Iron Monsters" through the surf or over rough ground, but classroom work takes up a big share of the student's time, no matter what course he's enrolled in.

Classes, which number from 20 to 40 individuals in TVR courses and 15 to 20 in TVO courses, are controlled on a quota basis from Headquarters, Marine Corps. The need in FMF units and supply depots determines the student output each year.

All students are evaluated regularly in both classroom and field work. Because of the technical instruction,

student failures are expected and drops usually average from five to nine men each class. In cases where a student fails phase exams with regularity, the instructors, academic supervisors and commanding officer make a complete study of the student's school record. They exhaust every possibility before a drop slip is sent to HQMC.

Unlike most Marine schools which grade on a curve or name a 70 percent figure as passing, all students attending Tracked Vehicle School Courses must better a 75 average. All classes are 50 minutes in length, followed by a 10-

minute break. They are in session from 0730 to 1130 and 1230 to 1630. The battalion is on a five-day week schedule, and students have every week end free.

Generally, the TVR tank and amtrac repair classes follow a predetermined pattern. Phases one and two are hull, track and suspension classes; phase three is electricity. After phase four—engines—the students spend many hours on the different transmissions. Phase six is practical work. In every classroom, mock-ups are found, including transmissions, engines and suspension principles.

Instructors at TVR and TVO are considered to be some of the best men in the tank, amtrac and artillery fields. Each has the practical knowledge in his field of instruction and possesses the required MOS. In most cases, in addition to being graduates of one of the tank or amtrac maintenance or driving courses, they are graduates of the Instructor Orientation Course, also at Camp Del Mar.

The Tracked Vehicle Maintenance Platoon of Instructor Company is staffed by one officer and 19 men. Officer-in-Charge is Warrant Officer Thomas C. Jennings. Maintenance Chief is Master Sergeant Clifton Webster.

Their mission is to train track vehicle repairmen in practical work on all vehicles. Students in the repair courses of TVR Section spend the last two weeks of instruction at the ramp area, located near the water basin—trouble-shooting, repairing vehicles, removing or remounting tracks, etc. The instruction of students is the section's primary mis- (continued on page 93)



Staff NCOs taking the Tank Unit Leader Course spend six weeks in the field, driving, firing and learning the Corps' latest tank tactics



The LVTH6 has been tested in breakers of 15 feet although pupils aren't allowed to drive if the surf is

more than six feet. They learn the jobs of each of seven crew members necessary to man the tractor

BIG ONES FIGHT B

The huge sea monster waged a l



The manta, beached after the first successful hunt, was over 14 feet wide, and weighed 1000 pounds



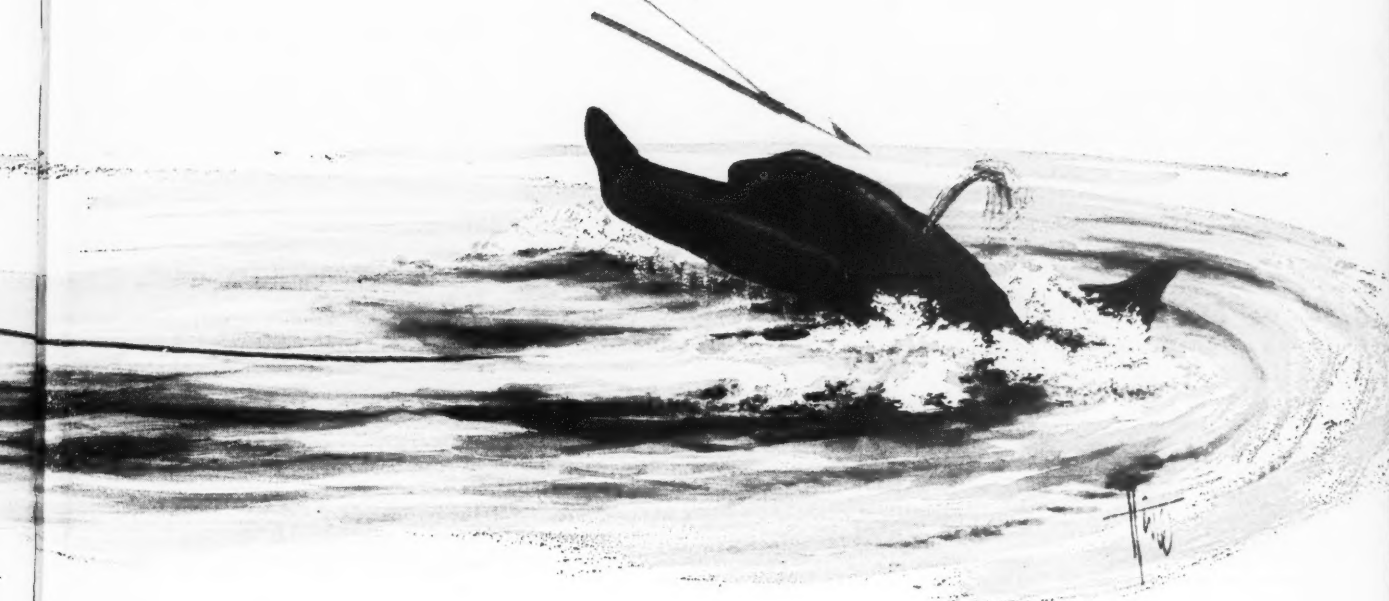
ON ONE OF those hot Summer days in Florida, my brother and I were seeking an escape from the sticky heat by working our small boat through the Pensacola channel, toward the Gulf. The water was calm and there was no need for the $\frac{3}{4}$ h.p. motor we had clamped amidships. As we moved into the Gulf waters, slight swells lifted the boat from trough to crest. There had been an almost imperceptible change in the tide and the buoys at the channel entrance were angling seaward. While we rested, Bob studied the shoreline. "Better get the motor started, or it'll be a long pull back," he said quietly.

He couldn't have heard my answer. Suddenly, as if spewed from an underwater volcano, a huge, triangular-shaped monster catapulted less than 30 feet from our boat. Torrents of water cascaded from his broad back as he hung in mid air. Then he crashed in a

BACK

by David Riley

d a long and deadly battle for survival



swirl of foam and disappeared. Instantly, he leaped again, and this time he headed directly for our boat. Bob and I sat in frozen horror, waiting for the inevitable. I had a flash concept of what the outcome would be if that hideous underwater devil landed on us, but luckily, he fell short. Our boat rocked under the impact of a small tidal wave, and we stared numbly . . .

Would he try again?

There was only silence.

It was Bob who found his voice first: "Manta ray!"

"Let's get out of here," I croaked.

I HAD almost forgotten the incident, but several months later, while flying along the coast, I spotted a large, dark object off-shore. I dropped lower, to confirm my suspicions. No doubt about it; the "thing" was a giant, sinister-looking ray. It was no effort for me

to recall my previous encounter with a manta, and the unhappy result. I thought aloud, "Someday, I'd like to turn the tables on one of those devils . . ."

The thought never left me and it became even more persistent after I heard about a fisherman who had successfully hunted mantas with a harpoon. I couldn't wait to look him up.

As I introduced myself and explained the purpose of my visit, a smile crossed his face. Obviously, I had hit upon his favorite subject. How could I have guessed wrong? His office walls were covered with mementos, all of which testified to his fishing prowess. He needed no further encouragement from me before launching into a lengthy run-down on mantas. I listened, fascinated.

The manta expert talked fast, sometimes animating "the kill" by violent thrusts with an imaginary harpoon. I made a mental note of his salient

points:

"You must come up on mantas from the six o'clock position or they'll see you and dive. . . Their main organs are directly behind the head; hit them there and they'll bleed heavily. . . Watch for sharks if a wounded ray heads for deep water. . ."

I disagreed with him only when he said he'd never seen a ray attack a boat.

When the old-timer was convinced of my determination to hunt rays, he offered to loan me one of his harpoons. It was old and rusty with disuse, but it put me in business.

It was a simple matter to round up a crew after I'd explained why this was to be no ordinary fishing trip. Preparations were fairly simple too: 500 feet of heavy hawser, a 10-foot harpoon pole, rifles, knives, sunglasses, chow, binoculars and swim fins. All we lacked was a boat.

TURN PAGE



A Coast Guard vessel salvaged the *Gypsy*, which had been attacked, and sunk, by an unknown assailant while she was hunting a manta ray

BIG ONES (cont.)

The first boatmen we contacted weren't overly interested in chartering their craft for a manta ray expedition but one finally consented. His sleek sports cruiser was built for a troller's comfort. Its mahogany deck gleamed and the highly polished brass would have made even a crusty D.I. smile.

We were not long in getting under way. As we reached the channel mouth, a plane appeared overhead and we waved our harpoon in greeting. The pilot acknowledged by dipping his wings. He was to be our "spotter," since it's much easier to observe from the air than it is from the deck of a pitching boat.

As we moved seaward, the crew checked and rechecked the harpoon line. Then they inspected the harpoon pole, making certain it was fitted tightly into its socket. When our gear was squared away, there was nothing left to do but wander aimlessly about the deck. Everyone was tense. Time dragged.

Suddenly someone yelled, "He's wagging his wings!" We all scrambled for the radio. The spotter was feeding instructions to the helmsman and as the excitement mounted, the crew stumbled about in mass confusion. Running feet snarled the carefully coiled line; the rifles were brought topside long before they were needed; the cabin roof threatened to collapse under the weight of one crewman who was dancing up and

down in uncontrolled excitement; and the harpooner nearly speared the helmsman in his haste to draw a bead.

Ahead, we could see an ominous shadow outlined near the surface. As we drew nearer, everyone shouted conflicting orders to the helmsman who, from his position at the wheel, could not see directly ahead. The radioman, still relaying the spotter's instructions, tried to scream above the din. No one can say we didn't give that manta fair warning.

The engine was throttled as we moved in on the ray and we watched the rhythmic, almost hypnotic, motion of his flippers. He was seemingly unaware of our presence, or else he didn't give a damn. Meanwhile, our runaway imaginations magnified his size until our boat was dwarfed by comparison. Much too soon, we launched the harpoon and then watched dejectedly as it slapped the ray broadside and ricocheted into the Gulf. The ray made one flapping leap and shoved off. There would be no alibi runs.

In silence, we retrieved the spent harpoon. Our ray was gone and with him went the fever-pitched excitement of the chase. The effort had been a real bust.

Just as our spirits had ebbed to the point of no return, the radioman relayed another message from the spotter plane. The ray had been sighted again, this time headed toward shallow water. We wheeled and churned after him, determined not to muff our second try.

Apparently it was to be the manta's

day. Several times during the next hour we made a successful approach and launched our harpoon, only to have it splash harmlessly to port or starboard. The ray practically had us convinced we were the louisiest shots on the Gulf. As a result, he was getting a little cocky. He could afford to, because we were operating with no more effect than a harassing agent.

We figured there was nothing to lose if we tried one more strike. As the harpoon arced, we sensed that perhaps the percentages had been lowered. Even amateur marksmen, if they spray enough shots, can't miss forever. We proved the point when our harpoon came down, dead center.

The battle that followed would be difficult to describe to one who has never challenged a sea monster. There can be no compromise and no postponement of hostilities while you gather your forces for the big push. Above all, no quarter is asked for, or given. Once the maneuver begins, it will continue until one of the combatants is decisively victorious—or annihilated. The struggle is invariably long, silent and deadly.

The moment our harpoon struck, the conflict was on. There was no bugle to herald the attack, no conference to decide the rules and no umpire to guarantee fair play. There was an observer, but he was in the plane, circling overhead.

The harpoon must have acted as a detonator because it set off an explosion which seemingly came from the bottom of the Gulf. A plume of water shot skyward and when it slapped the surface, we could feel the giant manta unleash his tremendous strength. It was as though we had hooked a mountain freight, traveling in the opposite direction. Steadily, almost leisurely, the manta headed south, toward Yucatan. Then he began to pick up steam, and some of us got the uncomfortable impression that this could turn into a one-way ride.

When it became obvious that our sea-faring locomotive had set his course for a high-speed ocean crossing, we held a quick conference. Somehow, we had to stop this underwater juggernaut, or at least slow him down. We tried hauling on the line, gently at first to avoid unseating the harpoon, but we might as well have tried to hoist our own hull. We "laid to" on the line, only to realize we were still losing our strange tug of war. There was one maneuver left. Starting the engine, we alternately eased forward and slowly reversed, each time recovering a few feet of slack. In time, we had the manta directly beneath our bow. The powerful, triangular body rose, pushing the harpoon shaft high above the water.

Furiously, we pumped high-powered slugs into the hideous mass. The maddened ray thrashed convulsively in a tremendous show of strength, and jerked loose the harpoon as if it had been a stickpin. In a second he was gone. He had won a decisive victory and we had learned a lesson. Next time we'd carry two harpoons. . .

Commercial chartermen, when they heard about our exploit, wanted nothing to do with us, so our succeeding expeditions were made on private boats. One owner pointedly suggested that in the event of a mishap, expenses incidental thereto might be equally shared. What he meant was that if his boat were sunk, we'd all own some soggy lumber.

During the next few trips we sharpened our harpoon technique on some noseys sharks and we figured we had made the grade the day we potted a small leopard ray in shallow water.

The shrimp boat, *Gypsy*, helped too. She was old, but seaworthy, and it was the latter consideration which prompted us to commission her as our flagship. The *Gypsy* served us well, lumbering through the channel's murky waters with a dignity that befitted her age. Her first time out, the spotter signaled, "Target, dead ahead." It was a manta.

Action on deck no longer reflected our earlier uncoordinated efforts. Repeated practice runs had proved to us

that a harpoon must be shot in a high arc to ensure penetration at least to the barb. And so it flew, curving down and into the broad, black back. Unlike the first ray, this one turned and headed immediately for shallow water. Our second harpoon, hurriedly launched, struck and held. The manta had made a tactical error and he realized it.

The *Gypsy* swung hard about as the ray fought the lines which were holding him near the surface. His huge flippers cut the waves, giving the impression that a pair of sharks were swimming side by side. We watched in amazement as he picked up speed with his tremendous, flapping strokes and steered toward one of the buoys marking the channel entrance. His purpose was not clear to us, but it made no difference; our only choice was to follow. Suddenly the fins vanished and the buoy rocked crazily, as if it had been struck by a typhoon. Then we knew; the ray was trying to scrape loose the harpoons. The 10-foot pole was split like a toothpick under the smashing impact of his body and one of the harpoons fell free. The ray knew what he was doing. . .

Before the manta could loosen the remaining harpoon, we reversed engines and tried towing him away from the buoy. It would be a whale of an understatement to say the manta was un-

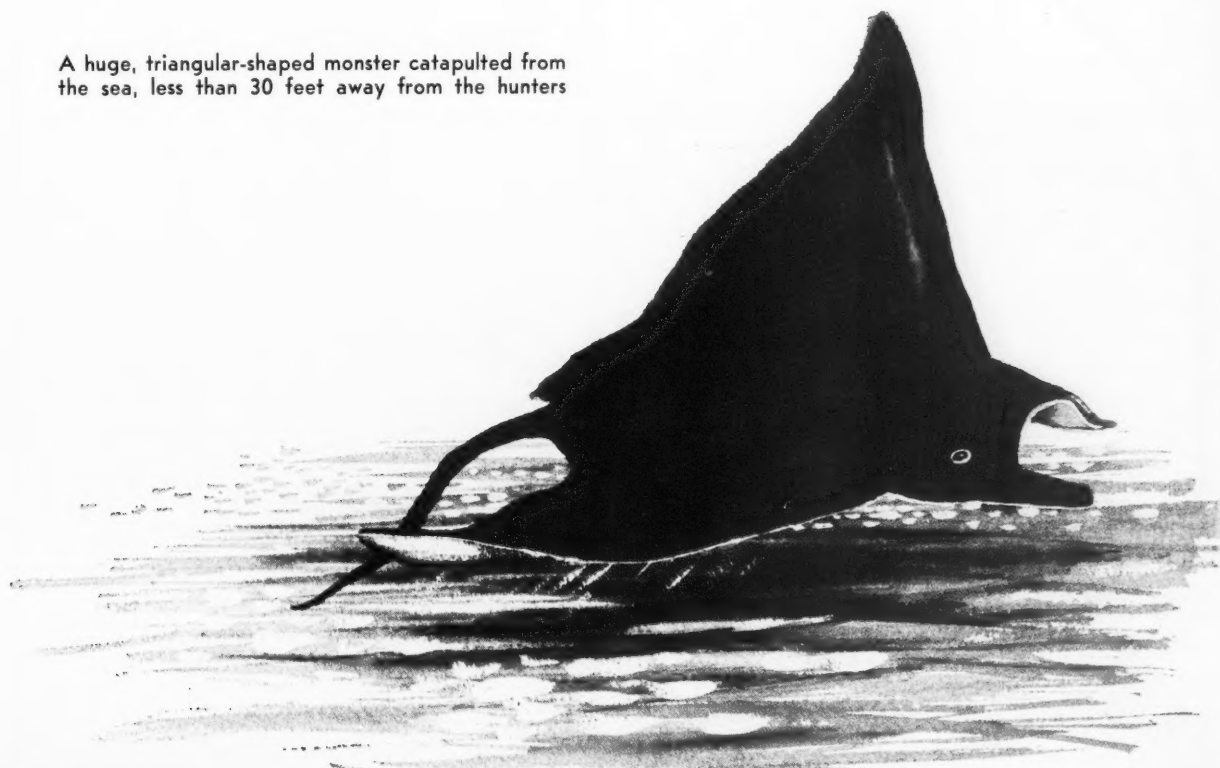
willing to leave his sea anchor. But the *Gypsy* was just as determined and eventually, it was machine over manta. To those who would believe the ray had reached the point of exhaustion by then, I would have them accompany me on the boat ride which followed.

As soon as we had dragged the ray off the buoy, he whirled and set sail for deep water, with us in tow. Had it not been for the first harpoon, which we had retrieved and fired again, our next port of call might have been the Azores. Once we had recovered the slack line, we broke out our rifles and waited for the ray to surface. The end came none too soon.

Fishermen on the Barrancas pier forgot their lines when the straining *Gypsy* pulled up to the dock's edge with our monster in tow. Several volunteers, in addition to our six crewmen, struggled in vain to drag the giant up the pier's ramp. A hawser was tied to an automobile, but the line snapped like thread. In time, with more help and a new hawser, we got our prize on the beach. He measured 14 feet, 7 inches from tip to tip and weighed an estimated 1000 pounds!

We were out again a few days later, looking for another manta. The Gulf was choppy and as the *Gypsy* bounced through the whitecaps, we had difficulty following the (continued on page 73)

A huge, triangular-shaped monster catapulted from the sea, less than 30 feet away from the hunters





"Read the manual lately, Sam?"

Leatherneck Laffs

By *Bob Fleischer*



"Why I studied in Paris,
where did you go
to art school?"



"Dad's in the military surplus store game!"



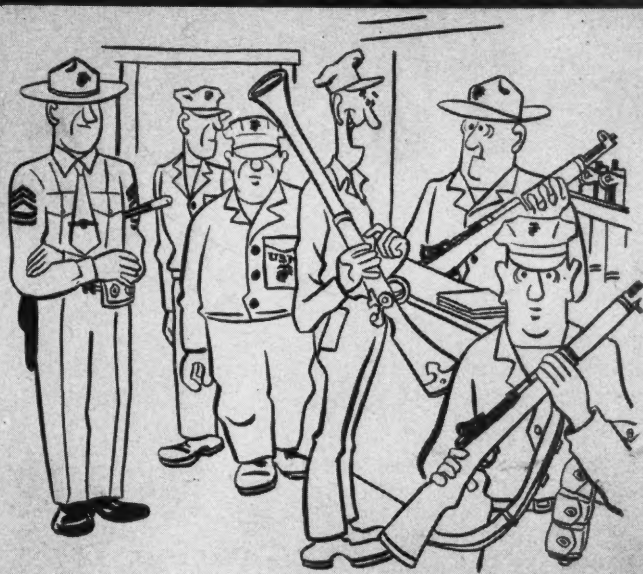
"Whoops!"



"I do create somewhat of a challenge!"



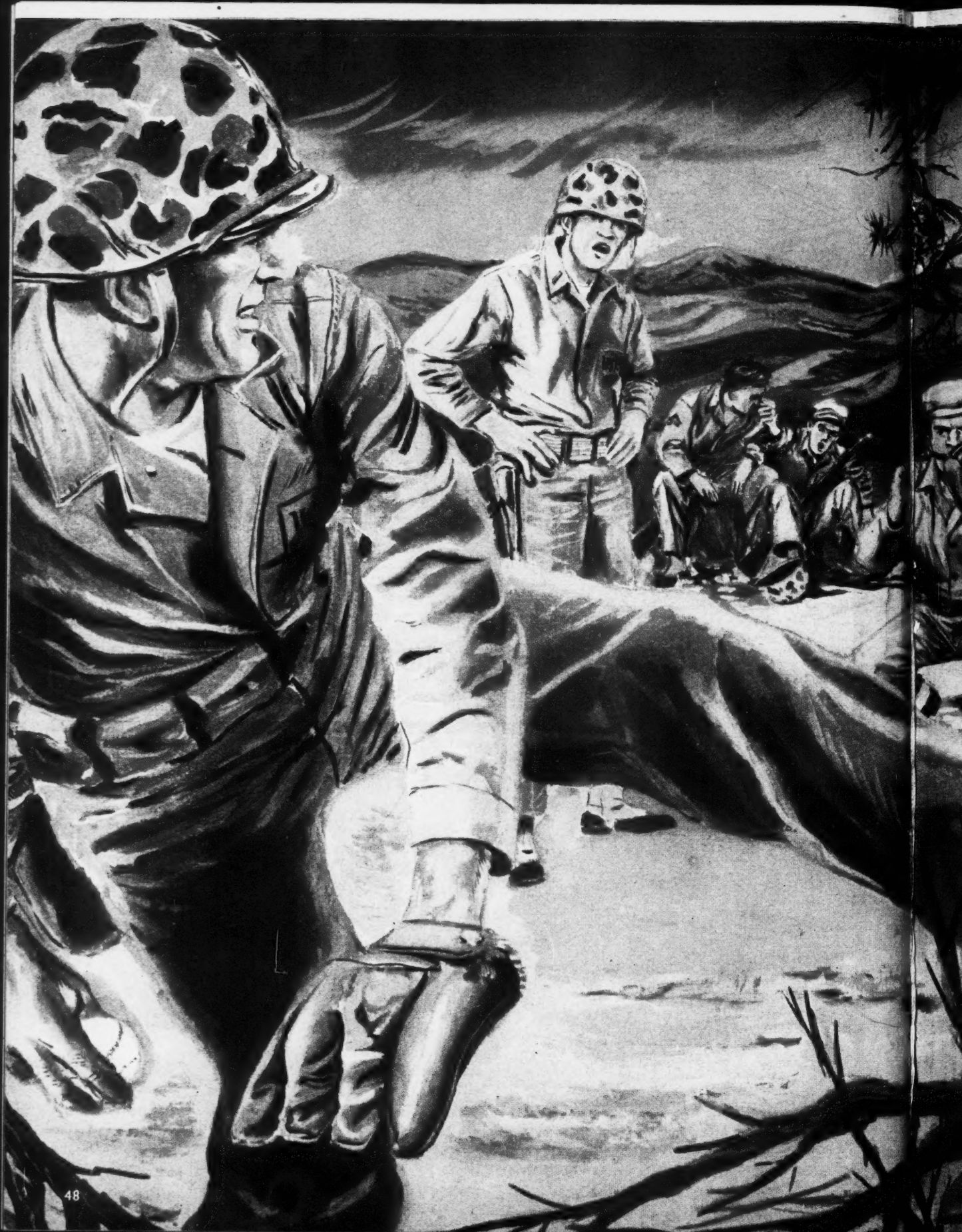
"No Quincy, we don't have an opening in QM!"



"Ah brung muh own shootin' arn!"



"Oh for the Old Corps days of barracks caps and Boondockers!"





The COMEBACK

by Frank Scott York

"Gomez," the lieutenant snapped, "the Corps didn't send you here to work on your spitter."

TWO HOURS before the regiment was scheduled to go all-out against Bunker Hill, Gomez pulled the gloves and ball out of his seabag and said, "Come on, Claw, a little warm-up."

"Gomez," I said patiently, "I told you, this ain't Yankee Stadium. The great battery of Arlie Gomez and Claw Booker are now but a couple of mud-hounds with more important things to do than throw a baseball around."

Gomez got that long, sad look on his face and said, "Claw, I have told you, some guys fight for apple-pie, some for Mom and some for the blonde in the drugstore. Me, I'm fighting to get back and win twenty games, like two years ago."

"What about last-year?" I asked cruelly. Last year Gomez only won six while dropping twelve. You remember, from the papers, he explained it by saying he had a bad cold in the elbow. The sports writers had a lot of fun with that.

"Claw," Gomez said grimly, "they laughed at Edison, but look what happened."

"Yeah," I said. "Maybe you'd do better throwing light-bulbs next time out."

"Are you gonna make smart cracks, or are you gonna warm me up?"

"Gomez," I pleaded, "we're in the middle of a war and in a couple hours we might take that last big strike and go to the dugout in the sky where the Umpire never calls a bad one . . ."

TURN PAGE

COMEBACK (cont.)

"You damn fool," Gomez said, "do you think I intend to get knocked off out here, when I can be knocking down forty thousand a year after we get out?" He flipped my catcher's mitt into my lap. "Come on, and stop agitating me."

I sighed and followed the big, gawky guy out of our bunker. It seemed screwy and I'd never get used to it—throwing a baseball around a few hundred yards from a bunch of guys who were meaner than bleacher fans and twice as anxious to get at us. We were protected by a small brow of hill, but the goonies are lousy shots and I worried about one dropping in they'd aimed elsewhere. Gomez didn't worry. He worried only about one thing; getting his arm back.

What really made me feel lousy was that I knew, like everybody else knew,

"Claw," Gomez said gently, "I don't want to shake you but you ain't hitting your own weight this year and only yesterday I heard one of the writers say you been swinging like a sick butterfly."

"Which one?" I howled.

"Never mind. But maybe they'd appreciate you more around here if you and me both joined up. And when we come back, all rested up and full of beans, we write our own ticket."

All rested up. Many's the time I thought of that remark while windin' up a twenty mile jaunt in the boon-docks with sixty pounds of pack on my back. Many's the time I thought of taking my rifle firmly by the barrel and beating Gomez into a bloody lump. Many's the time.

But, at the time, I scratched my ear and said, "Gomez, when the season is over, if I ain't hittin' at least two-eighty, you might have a deal." I

ear!"

"Let's see the slider, Gomez. I saw you beat Boston with it, before you lost your arm."

And Gomez flicked sweat from under his helmet, studied my sign, cranked up and fired. It was pathetic. The ball didn't "thunk" in my mitt, it "plopped." A pitcher without thunk and only plop is a pitcher on the way down and even the boys could see it. After a while they fell silent and just watched, while Gomez poured sweat and worked.

"I hate to interrupt," a cold voice said finally from above us, "but if you boys don't mind putting up your squash rackets and sneakers, we will get on with the war."

It was Lieutenant Petillo and he looked plenty sore. "Gomez," he snapped, "I've told you before about this. Believe it or not, the government did not send you out here to work on your spitter, which is about the only pitch that could get you back into baseball."

Gomez straightened, the water dribbling off his chin and said stiffly, "Sir, I never threw a wet one in my life. I never had to."

The lieutenant was a nice guy, but he had played halfback for some Ivy League college and he thought baseball was a game played by guys who couldn't make varsity football. "Gomez," he said, "if you and your broken down catcher aren't ready for combat in two minutes, I will personally see that you lead the assault with nothing more than baseball bats."

"Sir," Gomez said quietly, "I think you should retract that remark about me throwing the spitter. A remark like that can ruin a guy professionally."

"Your profession is Marine infantry," Lt. Petillo roared. "And though it couldn't interest me less, it is a well known fact you won half your games with the spitter during your one good year."

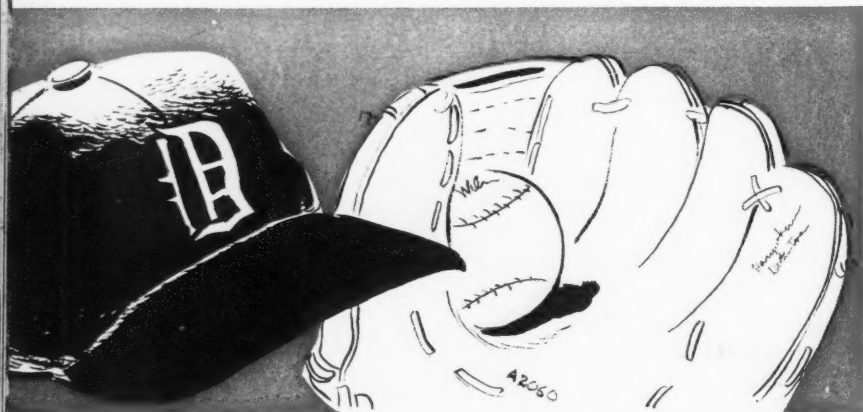
This was a very rough thing to say, and I was surprised at the lieutenant. Poor Gomez hung his head and I could see the color work up into his neck. I looked at the lieutenant expressionlessly, except for what I hoped was a mean glint in my eye. The look I reserve for umpires. To my amazement he grinned, then winked at me broadly.

"Sir," Gomez said hoarsely, "I never threw the wet one." He tucked his mitt under his arm and trudged wearily up the side of the hill to the bunker. The rest of the guys had already taken off.

The lieutenant caught my arm as I passed him and said quietly, "The only thing wrong with Gomez is he's forgotten how to get mad."

"Sir?" I said curiously.

He gestured at Gomez's retreating



Gomez didn't have it no more. I was up eight years before joining the Marines and I seen a lot of pitchers come and go. Two years ago, Gomez was the best, with a fast ball that took off like a rifle-grenade and swelled up my hand like a camel's hump everytime I caught him. But something happened to him and that second season he had nothing. I'll never forget the day Mantle tags him for two and, before long, even the batboy could have done the same. One day, after losing to Cleveland twelve-three, Gomez says to me, "Claw, what am I goin' to do?"

"Gomez," I'd replied, "join the Marines." I was sore because I'd gone oh for four.

Gomez had looked thoughtful and said, "Why not? Maybe a few years with them guys will put ten pounds on me and give me back my fast ball. Why don't you join up with me, roomie?"

"Me?" I hooted. "I don't need a fast ball. And my problem is losing ten pounds."

finished with two-seventy-nine and everybody said we was nuts, but we joined up. To tell the truth, I always had a sort of yen for the Marines anyway. My brother Claude was killed at Iwo and when the Korea business started I figured there was more important things to do than nursemaid a bunch of bonus-baby pitchers, especially at a stipend which would bankroll a division of Marines. I mean, I'm not a flag-waver but a guy has to look at himself every time he shaves, which is hard enough for me even with a clear conscience.

Anyway, to get back to warming up Gomez in the middle of a shooting war. We had the usual audience of guys from the company; they squatted on the side of the hill, in full battle gear, and, so help me, it almost sounded like the sixth inning back home the way they carried on.

"Come on, Gomez, hum that pea!"

"Call the knuckler, Claw, he ain't got nothin' else."

"Go, go, go, Gomez! Stick it in his

back. "I'll bet if you called for the hard one right now, he'd knock you on your rear with it. It's the same in football. A guy gets sold on his ability and lets the fire go out. You got to stay hungry, mean and mad at the other guy. I remember once during the third quarter of a close one with Princeton..."

"Thank you, sir," I said, figuring the lieutenant meant well, but you don't accuse a big-league pitcher of throwing the spitter, no matter how well it's meant.

"Okay, Booker," he shrugged, "but I'm giving you pearls of wisdom. I'm no real baseball fan, but I know Gomez as a Marine and it's the same story. He just doesn't get mad enough. Why, I'll wager if one of those commies across the way asked for his autograph, Gomez

would stack arms and reach for his ballpoint pen. Forget it for now. We got business to attend to." He shrugged and trotted off. Our artillery began to throw strikes across the way but I didn't even hear it. I was pondering the lieutenant's words and wondering if maybe he didn't have something. Gomez and I had been in combat only a month up until then, but it's true, I never seen him really sore at anything except the memory of a Sally League umpire who once tossed him out of a game for throwing a pop bottle back at a bleacher fan.

"Claw," Gomez said as I checked my rifle and filled my canteen, "the looeys had no right talking like that in front of the guys."

"Forget it," I snapped. "Do you in-

tend loading that musket of yours, or are you goin' up the hill on your reputation?"

He looked at me sadly. "So, you're turning against me too? I never expected it from the guy who caught my one-hitter against Detroit two years ago."

I popped a stick of gum in my mouth and shrugged. "You'll recall them Detroit boys had partook of some bad fish on the train the night before. A man with a bad stomach ain't gonna bust fences the next afternoon."

"So you even believe their alibi?"

"Gomez, you gotta stop livin' in the past. Do you know why we're out here?"

"Sure," he said promptly, "so's when we come back I'll have my fast ball again."

"Gomez," I said, "I'm beginnin' to realize something about you. You are a gutless wonder and I'm ashamed to be in the same outfit. It happens there is more important things in life than baseball and this is one of them."

He still wouldn't get mad. He just looked sorrowful and said, "I never threw a wet one and those Detroit players didn't eat fish the night before my one-hitter."

"How do you know they didn't?"

"I checked with the railroad when the fish story broke in the papers. Only six of them bums ate fish and only three of the six were on the varsity. And one of them three who faced me got a hit—a cheap single, if you remember."

I looked at him in wonder. "Gomez, you're something of a poisoned fish yourself."

"Let's go," Sergeant Bannerman said, "the artillery has let up and like they say in the movies, 'Let's murder the rascals.'"

You are probably familiar with the name, Bunker Hill, and I won't bore you with American history, but it was pretty important and a lot of good guys struck out going for the home team. The story is familiar to Marines; you cross some pretty uncomfortable flat ground, climb a downright dangerous hill and attempt to knock the occupants back down the other side of the slope. It is no cup of tea, or even a can of warm beer.

"Claw," Gomez said, as we started up, "I'm beginning to get discouraged. Tell me the truth; do you think I'll ever get my stuff back?"

Get the picture, please: Commie mortars were dropping the stuff in our dungaree pockets, and if a man took a deep breath, he stood a good chance of inhaling all sorts of metal from burp-guns, rifles and similar enticements to the (continued on page 88)



Commie mortars were dropping the stuff in our dungaree pockets and a man taking a deep breath chanced inhaling all sorts of loose metal



The Marines fought hard for ball control during a tough game against the Harrow Rugby Football

Club. The extra effort paid off, and the Marines went on to win their first game of the season, 17-8

RUGBY MARINES

Britons have played the game for 150 years, and they're good.

But, as in all sports, upsets often spring from unexpected sources

by MSgt. Woody Jones

Official USN Photos

FOR SHEER brashness, you'll have to hand it to a group of U. S. Marines stationed at the headquarters of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, London, England. The Marines have begun to

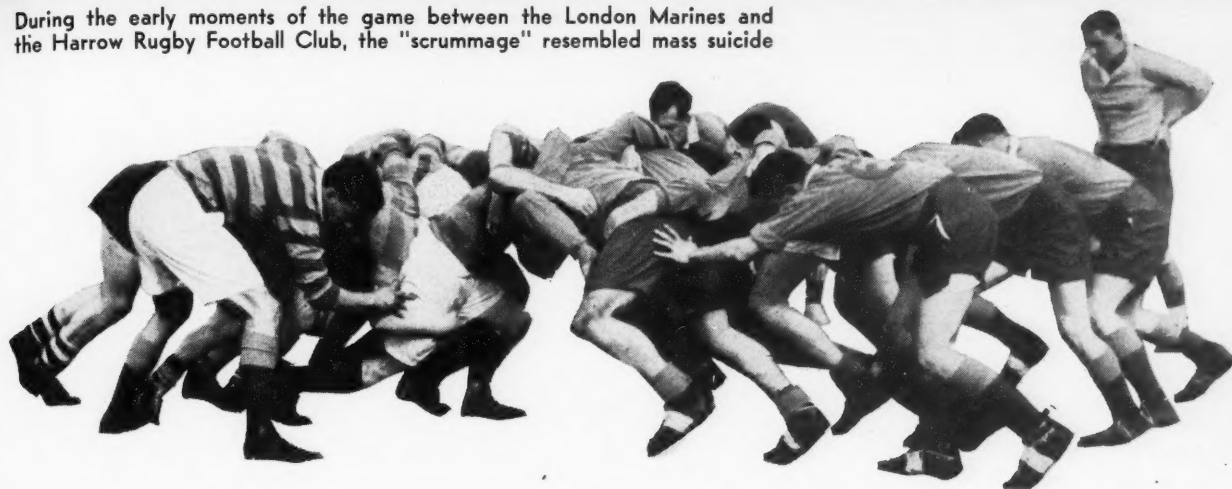
defeat the English in Rugby, a game which has been played in Great Britain for more than 150 years.

The London Marines formed their team, the only American service Rugby unit in the United Kingdom, two years ago. Since then, they've been absorbing the rules of the game, and for the first two years couldn't take a game. Now, things are different. The Marines have met the best opposition the British have to offer, and, while they've tasted defeat 11 times, they have won from two of the strongest clubs in London and played three ties.

The Americans won from Harrow Rugby Football Club, 17-8, and the Harrods Rugby Club, 17-9. They drew with the General Electric Club and the Pinner Rugby Club, 3-3, and the strong Bassingbourn Football Club, 11-11.

While learning, the London Marines played 10 games in two seasons. Their schedule has been upped to 31 games, including an invitation to compete in Ireland. Extremely proud of the two victories, the Americans lament the loss of Pfc Robert L. Collier, star fullback lost by transfer. Sergeant Michael Trevena, team captain, described Collier as

During the early moments of the game between the London Marines and the Harrow Rugby Football Club, the "scrummage" resembled mass suicide



"a tremendous kicker and versatile player."

First to admit that they'll probably never win the Championship Cup of the United Kingdom, the Marines say they're having fun on the Rugby field. And, the London U. S. Naval Forces headquarters applauds the Marines for the work they are doing as American good will ambassadors.

Since ancient or medieval times, kids have been in the habit of kicking round or oval objects, often inflated by blowing air into a bladder taken from an animal. As early as the 16th century, the sport was popular among lower-class children on the public greens of towns and villages in England.

Adults, however, disliked the practice, due to the attendant shouting and yelling. Some hamlets went to the trouble to pass ordinances forbidding such boisterous activity. The sport always reappeared after the laws were forgotten, or allowed to lapse.

Until the beginning of the 19th century, the upper and middle class youths of Great Britain generally disdained the kicking sport, and kept to their guns, horses and swords. With the development of the British public schools system, conditions changed.

The youth of the early 19th century, who, two or three centuries earlier, would have been permitted to roam the fields and grow up unburdened by advanced education, found itself cooped up in the growing public school systems. Youthful energy couldn't be contained, and boys soon found themselves participating in the "rowdy" game of yesteryear.

The common objective of all the kicking games, from ancient times on, was to kick the ball over the opponent's goal, but that was the only common point. Rules were made, and changed, as play progressed. The number of players depended upon how many kids



One British opponent allowed a big opening to appear in its "scrum." Pfc Wasserman, accustomed to American football, ran for a long gain

were present, and wanted to play. However, everyone seemed to have one point in common. The ball had to be kicked—never carried or passed.

At first, university undergraduates looked with disfavor on the kicking games as too boisterous, and beneath their dignity as gentlemen. By the early 1800s, their mental attitude had changed, and they too were participants.

The prohibition against running with the ball was broken, in a spectacular manner, by a university student. In 1823, an 18-year-old named William Webb Ellis innocently laid the foundation of Rugby, which later became the

granddaddy of American football.

Ellis was playing in an intramural game at Rugby University, and became miffed because the fray was drawing to a close without a score. He seized a punt, or kick, and to the amazement of his teammates, ran willy-nilly through his opponents—with the ball tucked under his arm—into the end zone.

Ellis' act outraged his fellow students and school officials, and he was severely reprimanded. But, the idea of running with the ball took hold at Rugby. A few years later the students of the school had formally voted approval of ball carrying.

TURN PAGE



Pfc William Klager advanced the ball, but ran into a pair of tough and determined British opponents.

The team fielded by London Marines is the only American service rugby unit in the United Kingdom

RUGBY MARINES (cont.)

For decades, Ellis was almost a forgotten man, but eventually his school got around to commemorating his act with a tablet on an ivy-grown campus wall.

Rugby, as a game, got a slow start in its native England.

At first, the principle of running with the ball was rejected by football rules committees. One faction, led by Cambridge University, was in favor of a strictly kicking game. Another, led by the Blackheath Club, an independent, led the fight for carrying the ball.

Proponents of the kicking game drew up the first real set of rules, and formed an "association" which later was shortened to "soccer." Later, more carrying, or "Rugby," clubs came into being to join Blackheath and Richmond (1863). Finally, Oxford University adopted football in 1869, and favored Rugby. Cambridge followed suit in 1872, the year the first inter-university match was played.

In the meantime, in January, 1871, 17 clubs and three schools had met, and adopted rules and formed a governing body titled the Rugby Union.

Originally played on a field 140 yards long and 70 yards wide, with goal posts, of any height, 18 feet, 6 inches apart in the middle of the goal lines, Rugby games consisted of two halves of 45 minutes each. Games were decided by a majority of goals, obtained by (1) a drop kick from the field of play, (2) a free place kick awarded by the referee as a penalty for unfair play, and (3) a free place kick after the scoring of a "try," or placing the ball down in the end zone.

The try didn't count until it was converted into a goal, which had to be attempted from a point directly in front,

and at a minimum of 15 yards, from where the player had placed the ball in the end zone.

The ball is fatter, and more round, than our football. Forward passing or interference for a runner are not allowed in Rugby. If a player is injured, his team must play without a substitute. When a player is tackled, the action doesn't cease. He must immediately release the ball, which is put into play by the first man to reach it.

The ball is put in play in a scrum-mage (scrimmage) only after rules infractions or out-of-bounds plays. Kicking of the ball on the ground is deliber-

ate, and legal. Rugby is full of lateral passing, often underhanded with both hands.

If a player crosses into the "in-goal" area without touching the ball down, no try is scored. A try counts three points, a conversion for two more. A free-kicked goal, a penalty kick, and a drop-kicked goal all count three points.

The goal posts are still in the middle of the goal lines, with the posts 18 feet, 6 inches apart and connected by a crossbar 10 feet high, but the field is now 110 yards long and 75 yards wide, with an in-goal area behind the posts not over 25 yards long.

(continued on page 92)



A tired, but happy, Marine rugby team gathered after a particularly rough game. The Marines have met some of the best rugby teams in London. Last season their record was two wins, three ties, 11 losses

MESS NIGHT

An old military tradition is being revived by the Staff NCOs
at Washington, D. C.'s historic Marine Barracks



More than 150 Marines attended the "first" mess night at 8th and Eye. General Pate was the guest of honor

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin

Photos by

TSgt. Joseph J. Mulvihill

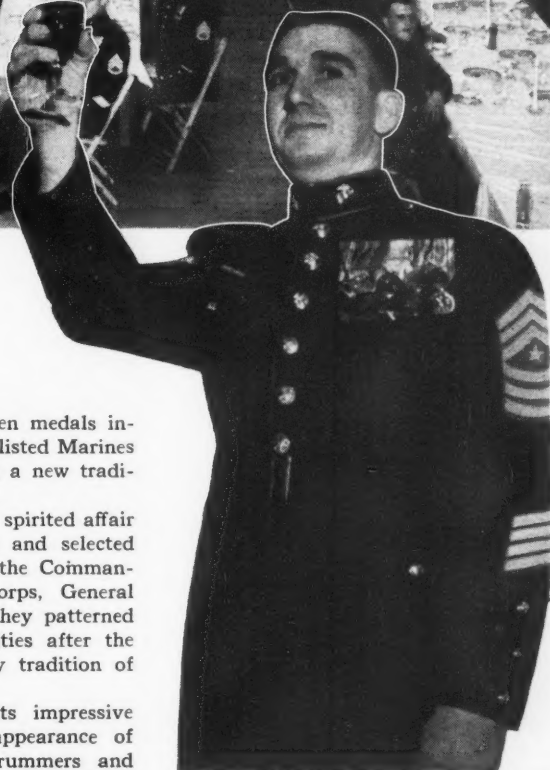
ON A CHILL, drizzly night early this year, more than 150 staff NCOs gathered at Washington's Marine Barracks. Inside the gate, a warm, cordial fire-place-atmosphere prevailed in the historic band hall. Arrayed in formal dress

blues, wearing seldom-seen medals instead of ribbons, these enlisted Marines were seeking to establish a new tradition.

The Marines called the spirited affair Staff NCO Mess Night, and selected for their honored guest, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Randolph McC. Pate. They patterned the full evening's festivities after the hallowed British military tradition of Officer's Mess Night.

The gathering, with its impressive fanfare, including the appearance of fire-engine-red coated drummers and

TURN PAGE





Major General J. Riseley, 1st Sergeant I. Alsop, General Pate, Sgt. Major Zim, Colonel Chapman,

1st Sgt. Fargie and Major Schmid, were seated at the Commandant's table during SNCO mess night

MESS NIGHT (cont.)

buglers, was reminiscent of a gala Marine Corps birthday celebration, except that this one was strictly stag.

Some of the distinguished guests included Major General James P. Riseley, Director of Personnel, and Colonel Leonard F. Chapman, CO of the Marine Barracks. Sergeant Eric Davies, the only enlisted British Royal Marine on duty in the U.S., was also invited.

The Commandant called the SNCO Mess Night "one of the most memorable occasions in my 37 years as a Marine. I have never attended a party like this," he said. "This is something new to me and it's my hope that this custom will become more widespread. I trust you men will see that this idea travels to other bases."

For the occasion the band hall was specially decorated. The flags of UN nations were displayed overhead. On the dais, behind the guests, were the State flags. The dining table had 16-piece place settings for each guest. And there were candles, gleaming white tablecloths, crystal wine glasses and water goblets. A catering service stood by to help provide the filet dinner.

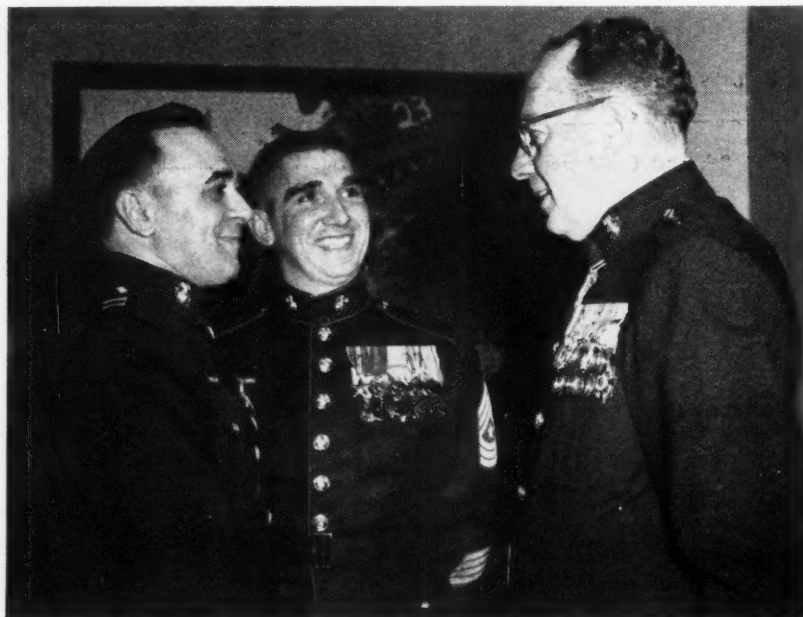
The assignment of Mr. Vice (vice president) went to the junior man, Staff Sergeant Glenn Tait, color sergeant who was promoted to his present rank last New Year's Day. It turned out that Tait was 3½ seconds junior to Staff Sergeant James Donovan, a supply NCO.

Later in the evening, the Commandant was presented an encased swagger stick to help mark the occasion.

According to the Post Sergeant Major, John C. Zim, the Staff NCOs began having mess nights about four years ago, shortly after the officers revived the traditional dinners. The Staff NCO mess night is the enlisted men's version of this event. Heretofore, mess nights had been held in small groups of about 50 Marines. The January mess night, however, is considered the "first" big one.

"Usually it's best not to schedule these nights regularly," Zim said. "Rather, we wait until the men begin to ask when we're going to have another one, and interest is built up. As enthusiasm grows, it assures the success of these nights."

"The honor guest is then decided upon. Also other important special guests are considered. Generally, it's a high ranking Marine officer or high



After the dinner, Sergeant Major John C. Zim, (C), conversed with Captain John Ronsvalle and General Randolph McC. Pate, the CMC



The Staff NCOs presented General Pate, the honored guest, with a hand-made swag stick, a souvenir of the "first" SNCO mess night

ranking government or civilian official.

"Invitations are then sent out by the senior enlisted man of the post, usually the post sergeant major, who is also president of the mess. All senior NCOs of the barracks are invited.

"The tables are set with the best dinner service available. Since few messes have appropriate settings it is usually best to obtain the services of a caterer. He furnishes wine glasses, candles, and flowers. Post trophies may be displayed and the banquet hall is decorated with palms, colorful flags and flowers."

The sergeant major acts as president and the junior staff sergeant sits as vice president.

The uniform is always dress blues with medals, and full dress for civilians and officers, who may wear miniature medals.

"The National Colors, battle colors of the Marine Corps and the honor guest's personal flag are displayed directly behind the president's chair," said Zim.

"The mess president sits at the head of the table, the vice president sits at the foot of the table and other guests take their seats according to rank, right and left of the President's chair.

"During the dinner it is appropriate to have a string ensemble play dinner music. A special musical program may be arranged to play the national anthems of foreign guests and regimental marches of officer guests."

At dinner time, a drummer and bugler sound off with chow bumps, mess gear and The Marines' Hymn. At the first note of the music, the juniors proceed to their tables and

stand behind their place cards. All SNCOs take their places in inverse order of rank and remain standing. If the Marines have invited personal guests it is customary to deviate from protocol seating to seat them next to their sponsor. The president escorts special guests to their seats, and says Grace before all members are seated.

"Appropriate dinner wines should be served with each course," said Sgt. Major Zim. "There should be no smoking during the dinner and no staff NCO may leave the table until after toasts have been given, except by permission of the president.

"Sweet desserts are not served," said Zim, "as they spoil the taste of the port toast wine. Usually a savory dessert is served.

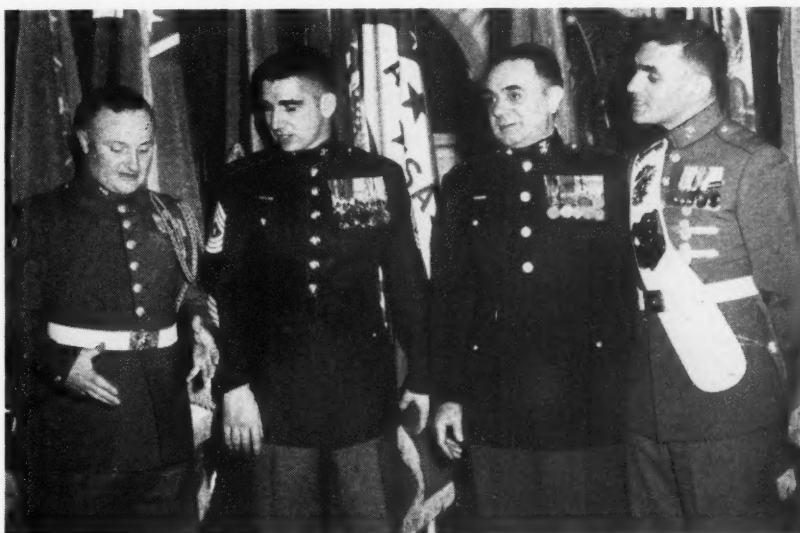
"After dinner, the president raps for silence, and addresses the vice president. 'Mr. Vice. The President of the United States.' Mr. Vice rises. 'Gentlemen,' he says, 'a toast to the President of the United States.' The members all repeat, 'to the President of the United States.'

"If a foreign guest is present, it is customary to toast the reigning sovereign of that guest. Then the third toast should be from the foreign guest to the President of the United States. The next toast is to the honored guest by the president. After the speeches, the floor is opened to all toasts, then coffee is served and ash trays are provided.

During this time, the scheduled entertainment usually begins. An appropriate act should include some humor. Afterwards the president and honored guest rise and are followed by all members. The group may then engage in singing or playing organized games.

Sergeant Major Zim emphasized that an organized mess or club is *not* a prerequisite to having a staff mess night.

The official staff NCO mess night was well organized and smoothly paced. Credit for the chow and refreshments must go to club manager, Master Sergeant Benny Fallica, one-time welterweight champ of the Fourth Division. The barracks mess sergeant, TSgt. T. C. DiMuzio, and TSgt. Joe Fannello, supervised the waiters, while control of the bar fell to SSgt. Bill Boem, the assistant club manager. **END**

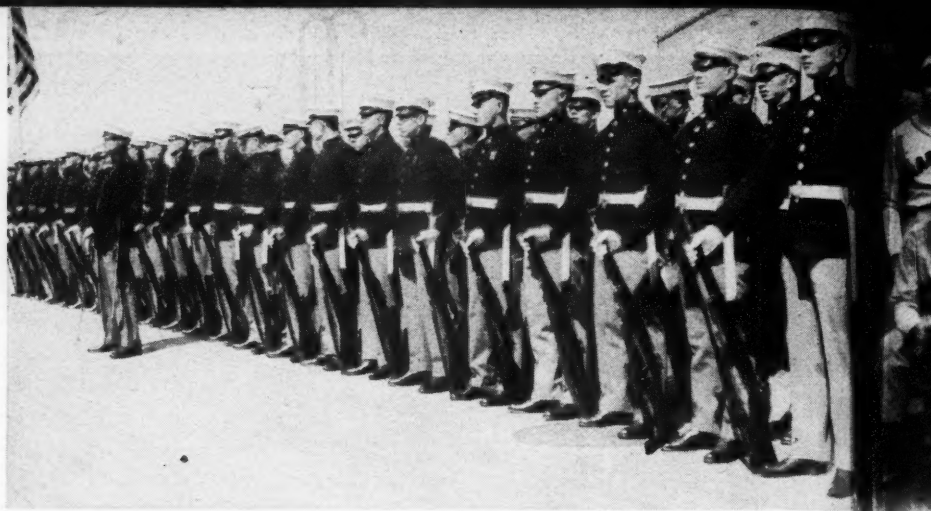


MSgt. Robert Toole, (L) told sea stories to Sgt. Major Zim, Capt. Ronsvalle and MSgt. Stergiou, who helped design new band uniform

CORPS ALBUM

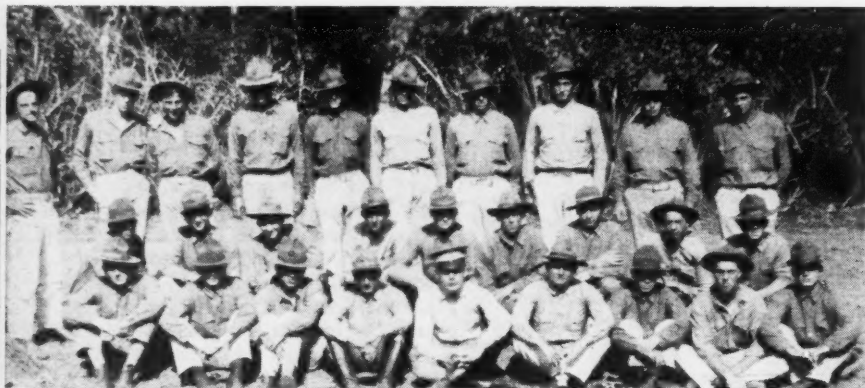
HERE ARE some more of the Old

Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



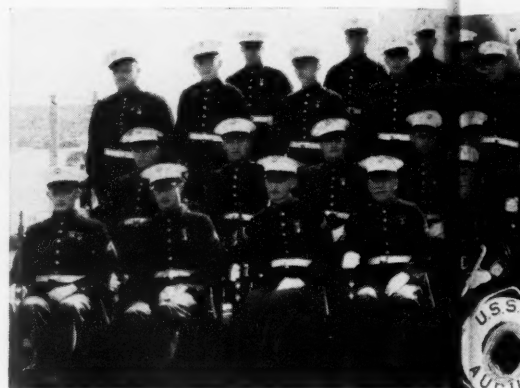
Submitted by Leslie J. Hall

The MD, USS Rochester, "Banana Fleet" Flagship. These Marines were first to land at Bluefields, Nicaragua, during the 1926 uprising



Submitted by S. M. Banta

Howitzer Co., 1st Regt., Rifle Range, Santo Domingo City, D. R., in 1922. In center of the front row, seated, is Lt. R. McC. Pate, now Commandant



The 142d Company of Marines, in front of the old Palmer House on Puigot Avenue, in New London,

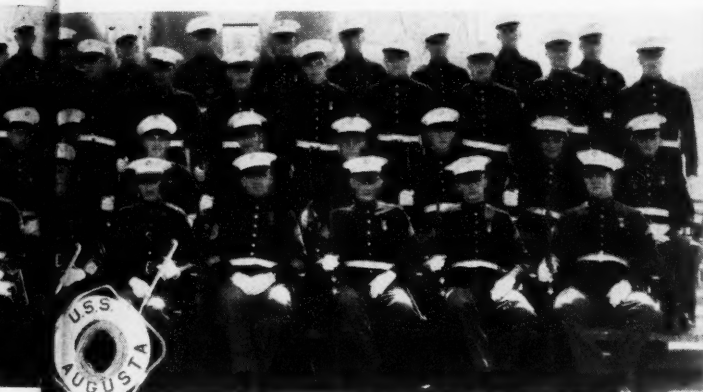
Connecticut. This photograph was snapped in 1918, while Capt. G. Karow was the Commanding Officer



Submitted by Tony R. Dedmond
The 3d Battalion, Eleventh Marines, First Marine Division baseball team while they were stationed at Ballarat, Australia, during WWII

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

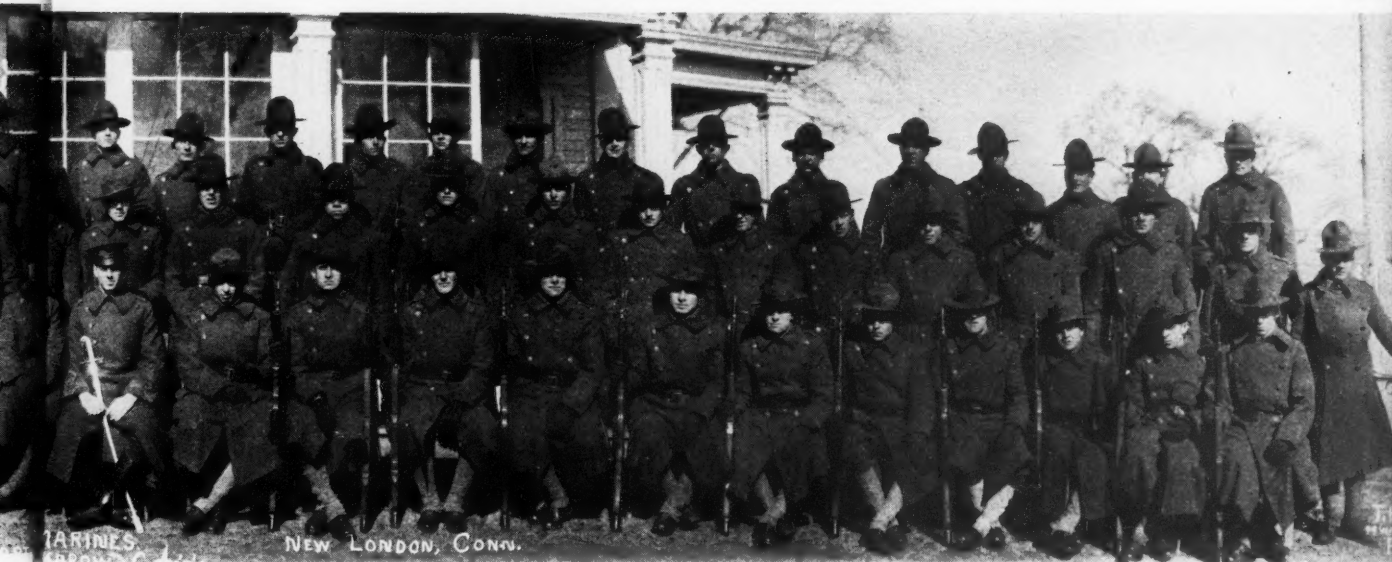
Leslie J. Hall
308 Mt. Vernon Ave.
Portsmouth, Va.
S. M. Banta
3420-B So. Utah St.
Arlington 6, Va.
Major Van D. Bell, Jr.
H&S Co. 2d Marines
2d Marine Div.
Camp Lejeune, N. C.
G. F. Tschanz
2257 N.W. Northrup St.
Portland 10, Ore.
Tony R. Dedmond
1244 Hargett St.
Jacksonville, N. C.
E. W. Turcotte
1201 Hector Ave.
Pasadena, Texas



Submitted by Major Van D. Bell, Jr.
The Marine Detachment, USS Augusta, Flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, while at Shanghai, China, in 1938



Submitted by E. W. Turcotte
Marines at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, Calif., in 1925. Note riot guns then used by Marines



Submitted by G. F. Tschanz

ON THE third and fourth Fridays of each month, transport planes fly out of Dallas Naval Air Station to such far-flung spots as Fort Smith, Ark.; Corpus Christi, Texas; Tucumcari, N. Mex. and Oklahoma City, Okla.

On those same evenings, when the flights return to Dallas, they are filled with Marine Air Reservists attached to the four Organized Reserve units headquartered at the station.

The Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment is commanded by Colonel John F. Carey, who has been in command of the unit since July, 1956. With four other officers and a complement of 90 enlisted men, he is in charge of training the more than 400 Reserve officers and men who spend one week end monthly at the air station during drill periods. Attorneys, college students, oil executives, aircraft manufacturing workers, and ranchers don Marine green as a common denominator and spend their 48 hours in increasing their efficiency and knowledge of things military.

"Our enlisted men and officers pitch

in during their training periods and carry out all of the jobs of running a combat squadron as they would under wartime circumstances," declared Col. Carey. Training for enlisted men is offered in everything from supply and administration to actual repair and maintenance of jet aircraft.

The Dallas units have gone a step further and have worked out air-ground problems with Marine Reserve ground units in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Recently, the cows on the farm owned by an officer of the 1st 4.5 Rocket Battalion, USMCR, were amazed to find the pasture invaded by combat-clad Marines on maneuvers. Jet aircraft from Dallas joined in the exercise, flying close air support missions for their ground-bound brothers in arms.

Coordinated training between the squadrons and the Marine Air Control Squadron also is conducted on a large scale, giving pilots and electronics men practical experience in interdiction exercises.

Pilots, in carrying out their missions of increased efficiency, often fly as far

as Corpus Christi in order to use Navy ranges there for gunnery practice. The Army's impact area at Fort Hood also is utilized for the Week-end Wars.

Marine Air Reserve Group 5, although the newest of the four units, is the senior echelon and is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Hare, who is a pilot with Trans-Texas Airways. Executive officer of this staff, which now numbers nine officers, all with wide background and experience in the Marine Air Reserve training program, is Lieutenant Colonel R. P. Lammerts.

The group staff currently is engaged in preparing for 1958 Summer maneuvers which will be at El Toro Marine Air Station, Santa Ana, Calif. Working in close conjunction with the detachment, plans for training have been developed by this group which is made up of field grade officers who no longer can be retained in the other squadrons because of their rank. The Reserve units at Dallas are a part of the Naval Augmentation Forces for air defense, and the group officers spend much of their time in coordinating defenses and train-

DALLAS AIR RESERVISTS

Big "D" Marine Air Reservists commute from a four-state area. Among them are veterans, recruits, doctors, lawyers, mechanics and cowpokes



Marine Air Reservists from the Dallas Naval Air Station stood by during their annual inspection by

the Commanding General of Marine Air Reserve Training Command. Reservists drill once a month



A group of Marine Air Reservists boarded a transport plane for the trip home following a week-end drill at the Dallas Naval Air Station

by Jack Lewis

Photos by author
and Official
USMC Photographers



Lt. Col. W. Sparkman (L), CO of MACS-20, is a professor at East Texas State. Lt. Joe Floyd and Sgt. T. Morris attend his classes

ing with other service units of both Regular and Reserve components.

Marine Fighter Squadrons 111 and 112 are the two Cougar-outfitted jet squadrons based at the Dallas installation along with Marine Air Control Squadron 20. The last organization is made up primarily of electronic specialists, many of whom follow similar pursuits in their civilian status. Lieutenant Colonel William A. Sparkman, the commanding officer, for example, is a professor of physics at East Texas State College. By coincidence, his adjutant in the squadron, 1st Lieutenant Joe D. Floyd, also is a student in several of the classes conducted by Col. Sparkman. Sergeant Tommie P. Morris, a radio technician with MACS 20, also is one of the colonel's students. Morris, who is a physics major, is a member of the Platoon Leaders program in which college graduates will be commissioned at the time they receive their degrees.

MACS 20 originally was designated as MGCIS 20, when it was commissioned at the Dallas station in May, 1947. Col. Sparkman is a logical com-

TURN PAGE

DALLAS (cont.)

manding officer, since he was instrumental in forming and training the first ground control intercept squadrons organized by the Marine Corps.

During the Korean War, most of the squadron's personnel were called to active duty and served with similar outfits overseas as segments of the First Marine Aircraft Wing. Following the release of Reserve officers and men from active duty, the squadron—which had been carried as an “on paper organization”—was reactivated and was redesignated as MACS 20 in March, 1954.

Marine Fighter Squadron 111, which is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William H. Bender, is considered to be the oldest active fighter squadron in Marine aviation. It originally was commissioned in 1925 as VF-2M, but actually it can trace its ancestry to World War I, when it was a part of the Northern Bombing Group, which saw combat service in France in 1918.

As a squadron of the Regular Marine Corps establishment, it was redesignated as VMF-1 in 1937, and as VMF-111 in 1941. Three months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the squadron was sent to Samoa as part of Marine Air Group 13. The unit later was credited with carrying out 209 strafing missions from Roi and Makin Island. One of VMF-111's Corsairs was the only plane in Marine aviation to receive a citation. The aircraft, after having been used in 100 combat sorties



TSgt. J. A. Hall (R) greeted Pfc Charles McKay, Norman Yeager and Buddy Carter, the first men to return from six months' active duty

against the Japanese, was declared the “hottest dive bomber with wings,” by Major General L. E. Woods, who presented the citation.

The squadron was deactivated in November, 1945, but was recommissioned as a Reserve unit at Dallas in June, 1948. Its pilots and enlisted men trained at Dallas and during Summer maneuvers at Marine Corps Air Sta-

tion, Cherry Point, N.C., until 1950, when it also was placed on a “paper basis” and its personnel called to active duty.

When Reservists began returning to Dallas after their Korean War duty, the squadron was put back on a pay drill status. Col. Bender, a native of Dallas and a veteran of 140 combat missions, took command in November, 1955. As



These were the first Dallas Air Reservists called up in 1950 for the Korean conflict. Dallas residents

lined the streets to give their Reservists a send-off the day they left for West Coast mobilization camps

a civilian, he is a research engineer with Temco Aircraft Co., which has its plant adjoining the air station and utilizes the same runways. During the Korean hostilities, Col. Bender was assigned to the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as a guided missile expert.

The sister Cougar squadron is VMF-112, which has been commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Richard Mulberry, Jr., since November, 1955. It was or-

ganized at San Diego, Calif., in March, 1942, and has a battle-studded history.

The squadron was transferred to New Caledonia in October, 1942, and a few days later, to Henderson Field at Guadalcanal. First blood was drawn by a Reserve pilot, 2d Lieutenant Horace G. Cleveland III, who shot down a Japanese Zero. During two tours at Henderson Field, the squadron claimed 60½ Japanese kills, losing only one pilot as

a combat casualty. During this period, 1st Lieutenant Jefferson de Blanc brought added glory to the young unit's record by winning the Medal of Honor.

In its third tour in the Solomons, the squadron raised its total of Japanese planes shot down to 86, with pilots claiming seven in a single day. VMF-112 planes also were credited with sinking the Japanese destroyer, *Kagere*, before returning to the West Coast in August, 1943.

In December, 1944, VMF-112 was operating from the aircraft carrier *USS Bennington* and later covered Marine amphibious landings at both Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

Returned to the States, the squadron was decommissioned in September, 1945, but then was transferred to the Marine Air Reserve program and was reactivated at Dallas in July, 1946. The squadron, like its sister unit, VMF-111, was reduced to a paper organization during Korean hostilities, although her personnel collected new laurels and medals while serving with First Marine Aircraft Wing squadrons in the Far East.

Col. Mulberry, the present commanding officer, was commissioned as a Marine pilot in September, 1942, and immediately became associated with the Air Reserve program upon release from active duty in 1946. He was recalled during the Korean hostilities and is a veteran of more than 200 combat missions. As a civilian, he is a certified public accountant with offices in Dallas, where he also is active in many civic functions.

TURN PAGE



Rear Admiral H. H. Caldwell and Gen. F. C. Croft were honored, "Texas style," by local Reservists when they inspected the facilities



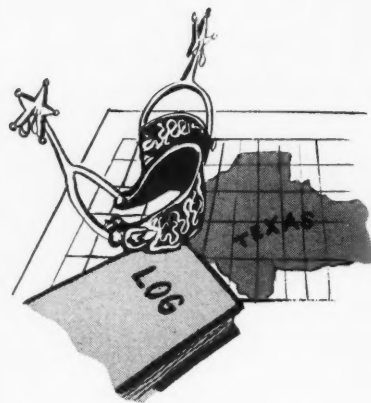
Two brothers, Pvs. Richard and Ronald Rider, were oriented on operation of aircraft instruments by Major J. Davis, VMF-111



VMF-112 CO, Lt. Col. R. Mulberry, conferred with Major J. Severson



"Chesty" seemed puzzled by the attention the Dallas Air Reservists gave lovely Barbara Jackson. He felt that one mascot was enough



Marine recruiters for Dallas Air Reserve

have little difficulty filling their

six-month trainee enlistment quotas

DALLAS (cont.)

On the rolls of the three Dallas squadrons are the names of men who come from a varied group of backgrounds and occupations. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon S. Rohe, the executive officer of VMF-111, for example, is a petroleum engineer; Major Frank W. Daugherty is a Dallas fireman, and Major Tom H. Danaher is an oil prospector who flies his own plane while seeking likely looking oil well sites. Captain Clarence R. Williams, who commutes via the monthly air-lift from Fort Smith, Ark., is a music teacher.

Major Vincent G. Provenza operates a grocery store in Marshall, Texas; Major Charles L. Scarborough is an attorney, and Major Roy L. Thomas is a high school principal in nearby Grand Prairie.

Chief Warrant Officer Merle J. Stocks, when he reports for monthly drills, is on something of a postman's holiday. He is assigned as ordnance officer for VMF-111. During the week, he is an ammunition inspector at the Long Horn Ordnance Works.

A number of squadron pilots have civilian occupations which are closely allied with their military backgrounds. For example, 11 officers connected with Dallas squadrons also are employed by Braniff Airways. From VMF-112, Majors J. A. Cameron, J. L. Dean, R. B. Howard, G. N. Phillips, C. F. Smally, and 1st Lieutenant B. J. Stucki all are Braniff pilots. From the same squadron, Major O. S. Detmering; Captain V. L. Mash, and Major R. J. Nordling are flight engineers with the same firm.

Major R. C. Henderson is a private

pilot for the Union Producing Co., while Lieutenant Colonel Joe McPhail carries out a similar function for the Trunkline Gas Co. Major N. H. Ryan, during his working week, is a crop-dusting pilot.

The training of the organized units is overseen by Col. Carey and his staff of the Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment.

Col. Carey entered the Marine Corps in June, 1937, and was ordered to flight school, receiving his wings 13 months later. In the early days of World War II, he served at Midway with VMF-221, where he was awarded the Navy Cross and the Purple Heart for wounds received in action. During his career, he has served with numerous aviation elements and was assigned to the Naval Air Mission in Lima, Peru, from October, 1943, until November, 1945, then was transferred to China for duty with the First Marine Aircraft Wing. He also was executive officer, then commanding officer with Marine Experimental Helicopter Squadron 1 at Quantico, Va. He later commanded Helicopter Transport Squadron 161 in Korea.

Prior to his current assignment as commanding officer of the Dallas detachment, he attended the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala., where he received his promotion to colonel.

Executive officer of the detachment is Major J. L. Shellito, a Texan and a Reserve officer, who is a combat veteran of World War II and the Korean War. Prior to assignment to Dallas he served at Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.

Operations officer for the unit is Major Robert W. Taylor, who was attached to VMF-111 prior to recall to active duty during hostilities in Korea.

He integrated into the Regular establishment after flying 185 combat missions and winning the Silver Star for evacuating wounded men. His assistant is 1st Lieutenant Charles E. Reed, a Reserve officer on active duty.

Administration for the detachment is in the hands of Captain Charles C. Barbieri, who also was assigned to one of the Reserve fighter squadrons before he was assigned active duty as the detachment adjutant.

Overseeing training and administration within the detachment are five master sergeants who boast total service of 87 years. First sergeant for the unit is First Sergeant W. L. Watkins, who was an instructor at the Naval Air Technical Training Command, Jacksonville, Fla. prior to his Dallas assignment. He has 16 years in the Marine Corps.

Master Sergeant R. E. Hagan, with 20 years' service, is training noncommissioned officer and oversees training not only of the 90 enlisted men in the detachment, but basic indoctrination of all Reserve recruits as well.

Hagan has set up a "little Parris Island" for training of new enlistees and conducts courses in everything from close order drill to hand-to-hand combat in the four months of training. He entered the Marine Corps in 1929 and fired on numerous service pistol and rifle teams during his first enlistment.



Training NCO for the Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment is MSgt. R. E. Hagan, a 20-year veteran and distinguished pistol shot

He left the Marine Corps in 1933 to accept a police post, but returned to the fold in 1942. During his 20 years of service, he estimates that he has participated in more than 200 marksmanship matches.

Administrative chief for the detachment is Master Sergeant C. C. Gentry, who boasts 18 years' service. Prior to assignment to Dallas, he was stationed

at the Marine Corps Air Station, Miami, Fla. Master Sergeant William Danyo is maintenance chief and holds the responsibility of maintaining and repairing the 12 Cougar jets assigned to the Marines. Master Sergeant J. E. Stevens, a Reserve with 17 years' service, is in charge of supply for the unit.

The Dallas Marines have more than their share of "firsts."

Pilots of the two jet squadrons thus far this year have outdone all other stations across the nation in the number of hours flown. A part of this, according to Major Taylor, is the fact that many pilots devote their own time to concentrate on night flying. Wednesday evenings are reserved for these men.

The Dallas component also excels in enlistments of six-month trainees. This year, a quota of 56 men who would undergo training at Parris Island, Camp Lejeune, N.C., and Jacksonville, Fla., was assigned. This quota soon was filled and the total number raised to 100. There seems to be little doubt that an additional quota may have to be requested before the end of the year.

Pet and mascot of the unit is "Chesty," a two-year-old bulldog who is the envy of many of the men.

"Whenever there's posing to be done with a pretty girl, it's Chesty who pulls the assignment," they grumble.

As Col. Carey and his staff observe the purposeful training and watch the rising number of hours on logbook pages, there are obvious expressions of pride.

"Reservists have proved their worth in two wars," is the opinion. "If we're needed again, we'll be trained. We'll be ready."

END



Detachment CO, Colonel John F. Carey (in cockpit) held a pre-flight conference with his Exec, Major J. Shellito, and Major R. Taylor

snowshoe derby

The 2d Bn., Fifth Marines, worked harder on their day off than during training

by Herb Hart
Official USMC Photos

FOR THREE weeks last January, 1400 men of the 2d Battalion, Fifth Marines, First Marine Division had a change of environment. Their Battalion Landing Team migrated from the temperate climate at Camp Pendleton, Calif., to the Cold Weather Training Center, at Bridgeport (Pickel Meadows), Calif., where the mercury registered five below.

At Pickel Meadows to participate in



Deep snow gave the seven competing teams ideal conditions for their cross-country snowshoe race.

Golf Company took the event but the referees had to settle several disputes along the line of march

a series of exercises called "SNOFEX II," the Marines daily made their way up and down treacherous, snow-laden mountain slopes. After six training days, they rated a day off—Sunday.

When the majority of Marines in the field get a day off, they follow a definite pattern—like hitting the sack. Or, if unfettered, they wander off singly, or in pairs, in search of affairs d'amour.

No different from other Marines in the Fleet Marine Force, the men of the 2d Battalion receive the same type of training, and usually react accordingly. For once, they completely forgot the "book." They failed to relax in a traditional manner. Instead, they staged a strenuous physical field day, and named it a "Snowshoe Derby."

The accompanying photos tell the story of the 2d Battalion's day off.

END



Gusty winds and below-zero temperatures didn't bother Lt. Col. T. P. Wojcik's Marines. The troops were briefed before the derby began



The Marines built and lived in igloos as part of their training the week before the snowshoe derby



Hotel Company won the pennant on a home run by their ace hurler, Corporal Donald G. Carrington



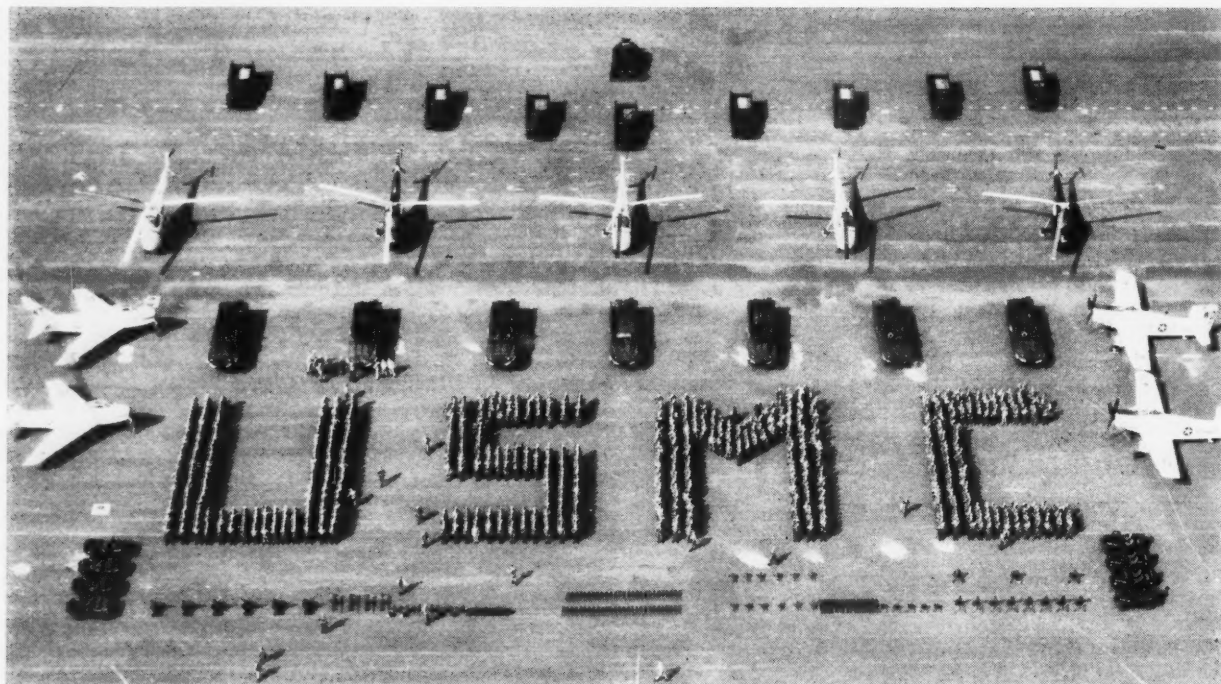
The antics of the volleyball teams had spectators rolling in the snow. Golf Company won the contest



Golf Co. also won the akkio sled race when the two leading teams got snarled near the finish line

We-the Marines

Edited by MSgt. Woody Jones



When the Commandant, Gen. R. McC. Pate, visited Hawaii, over 1000 men of the Kaneohe Marine Air

Station displayed apparent proof of the 1st Marine Brigade's reenlistment effort in a 12-month period

Official USMC Photo

A Perfect 300

Corporal Dave Hall, stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station, Miami, Fla., received an American Bowling Congress trophy, a \$1000 U. S. Savings Bond, and a check for "a dollar a point" for bowling a perfect 300 game at Mr. Alex Green's "Bowlerama" in Miami.

Hall, who received many other prizes for his feat, was presented the awards by Colonel R. O. Bisson, his commanding officer.

Informational Services Section
Marine Corps Air Station
Miami, Fla.

Private Major General

Many celebrities have undergone

Marine Corps recruit training, but Private M. G. Williams has a new claim to fame. He is the first Major General to go through boot camp at the Parris Island, S. C. Recruit Depot.

After 17 years as a General, Williams went to the Marine Corps recruiting station, Birmingham, Ala., and traded his "two stars" for an enlistment contract and an appointment to the rank of private.

When Williams arrived at Parris Island, the drill instructors and postal officials were confused. How could a man be a private, and a general, at the same time?

The Recruit Receiving Office straightened out the DIs, and Depot Headquarters informed the post office. Nothing was amiss, they were told. Private Major General Williams was a

reality. His rank was private; his first name was Major, his middle name was General, and his last was Williams.

From Mobile, Ala., Private Williams explained that his mother, Mrs. Archie M. Williams, had wanted to give him a name which belonged to no one else.

Williams may cause more confusion at other Marine Corps posts and stations. He intends to be a career Marine.

TSgt. Jack Sheehan, USMC
Information Section
MCRD, Parris Island, S. C.

Sword of Office

Major General John C. Munn, USMC, recently presented an official "Sword of Office" to Sergeant Major Victor E.



Official USMC Photo

Major General John C. Munn presented an official "Sword of Office" to Sergeant Major V. Troutman



Photo by Bob Dickey

Kay Shuster, named Miss Southern Kentucky, was escorted by TSgts. T. E. Gipson and A. B. Zumalt

Troutman, sergeant major of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, after a change of command ceremony at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C.

The sword will remain with the Wing, and will be passed on to Troutman's relief.

At the presentation, Gen. Munn told the wing sergeant major, "This sword is presented to you as a symbol of your high office. Let it be a constant reminder to you, and to those who follow you, of the prestige and honor which have been earned on countless fields of battle by the noncommissioned officers of our Corps."

SSgt. E. D. Grantham, USMC
Informational Services Office
Marine Corps Air Station
Cherry Point, N. C.

Chinese Boots

Ten hand-picked Nationalist Chinese Marine Corps officers recently underwent a full schedule of rigorous recruit training at the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

On a special training mission, Lieutenant Colonel Hung Yeh-Yu, a

TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo

"Inspection arms," Chinese Marine style, was demonstrated by First Lt. Liu Chuan (R). Sgt. David Goodwin (L), a DI, was bewildered

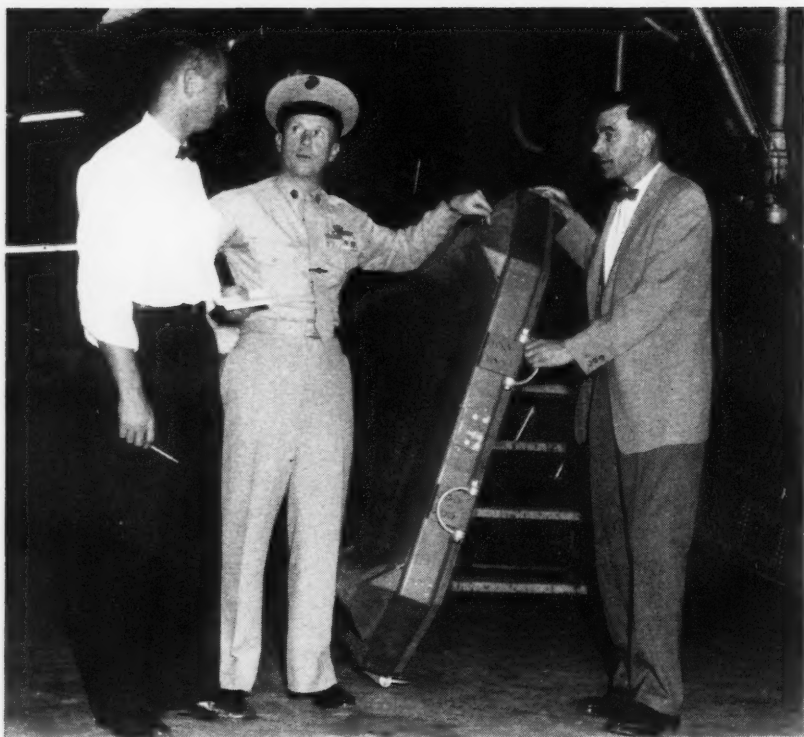


Photo by Lockheed Aircraft Service, Inc.

Lockheed Aircraft Service, Inc. engineers, W. T. Bradley (L), and D. Veirs discussed an aluminum sled invented by MSgt. P. D. Parry

WE-THE MARINES (cont.)

captain, and eight first lieutenants volunteered to receive the U. S. Marine recruit training, with no holds barred, as requested by the Chinese Nationalist Marine Commandant.

Hung, the squad leader of the "Chinats" squad, and his fellow officers were trained exactly like U.S. Marine recruits, with few exceptions. They studied U. S. Marine basic training in every detail with the intention of applying their knowledge toward schooling future Chinese Marines. Their Corps is patterned closely after the U. S. Marine Corps.

For the sake of close supervision, and because of initial language difficulties, the "Chinats" were not attached to a regular recruit platoon, but were part of a regular training series of platoons.

Some of the Chinese Marines' English was rusty. As a result, their Drill Instructor, Technical Sergeant Charles A. Love used a colorful mixture of English, Chinese and sign language when issuing commands. But they caught on quickly, according to TSgt. Love.

Among the few special arrangements made for the "Chinats" was a rice diet in the mess hall, and extra time for briefings on training techniques.

Col. Hung is a graduate of Nationalist China's Military Academy. He was decorated for his performance as an LVT company commander in the 1953 Nationalist amphibious raid on the Red-held island of Tung-shan.

After a careful study of Marine recruit training methods, the "Chinats" were scheduled for a month of individual combat training at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif. Col. Hung was to assume command of the Chinese Marine Recruit Training Battalion upon his return to Taiwan.

Information Section
Marine Corps Recruit Depot
San Diego, Calif.

Idea Man

Marine Master Sergeant Paul D. Parry originated an idea for an aluminum sled, to eliminate or minimize the hazards of aircraft landing in unknown terrain or remote areas. Parry came up with the idea while attached to Air Development Squadron 6, a Navy supporting unit for Operation Deep Freeze.

Parry's basic design interested Mr. Patton Lewis, manager of the engineering department for Lockheed Aircraft Service, Ontario, Calif. Patton assigned engineers W. T. Bradley, P. H. Scheck and Dorm Veirs, all of LAS, to the project. The trio worked on completion of the design, production, aircraft modification and testing of the device.

The sled has proved to be an excellent device for cargo transportation under trying conditions. Fabricated in Ontario by Lockheed Aircraft Service, the drop sled weighs 560 pounds, is eight feet wide, 13 feet long, and is stowable in bomb bays of ski-equipped P2V7s committed to the Antarctic.

Capable of handling 4500 pounds of lashed down equipment and supplies,



Official USMC Photo

"SSgt. Reckless," ammunition-carrying heroine of the First Division in Korea, sniffed disdainfully at the Corps' newest mechanical mule

the aluminum sled is not only recoverable for use on additional drops, but it can be towed by power vehicles. Three loaded sleds may be fitted into the modified bomb bays of a P2V7.

Ground-loaded and lifted into the aircraft with the bomb-loading mechanism, the sleds are equipped with 100-foot drop 'chutes for unloading over the drop zone. Tests for the prototype of the sled were made at the El Centro, Calif., Naval Station.

Edward J. Flynn
Los Angeles, Calif.



Official USMC Photo
Pvt. A. Gaudet's father served
in Haiti with Marine aviation

Like Father . . .

The son of a former U. S. Marine gave up a career as a Royal Canadian Auxiliary Air Force flight officer to follow in his father's footsteps as a Marine and American citizen.

Private Andre L. Gaudet, who received his basic training at the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot, logged 72 hours ferrying prop-driven aircraft from one Canadian AAF base to another. He also served as a jet navigator.

He was selected for a Canadian cadet training program while attending a Vancouver high school. Thereafter, he spent six months learning aviation fundamentals, and six more months in school. He was appointed a flight officer after finishing an intensive course on all basic phases of aviation.

Pvt. Gaudet's father received his Marine Corps basic training at Mare Island, Calif., in 1919, and served with Marine aviation in Haiti.

Information Section
Marine Corps Recruit Depot
San Diego, Calif.
END

JANUARY CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



Submitted by
Mrs. Beverly Sorrells
1410 Truxillo
Houston 4, Texas

← "... and we can take my buddy here
along for laughs."

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before June 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the July issue.

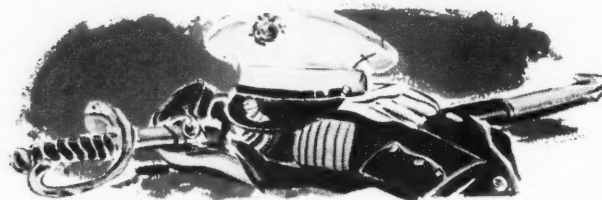


NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

458

Once a Marine...



EACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Compiled by
MSgt. Paul C. Curtis

Placed on Retired List (30 Years)

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| SHEPPARD, Frank C. | Col. |
| ENGESSER, Robert A. | CWO |
| SMULSKI, Walter | CWO |

Placed on Retired List (20 Years)

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| GODBOLD, Bryghte D. | Brig. Gen. |
| LANE, Henry C. | Brig. Gen. |
| MCMILLIAN, Hoyt | Brig. Gen. |
| HAINES, Milo G. | Col. |
| BUCK, Lyle E. | Lt. Col. |
| SCARBOROUGH, John M. | Lt. Col. |
| WATSON, William F. | Lt. Col. |
| BREEZE, John R. | Maj. |
| CARMICHAEL, Edward W. | Maj. |
| ANDERSEN, Earl R. | Capt. |
| DILLBERG, Warren J. | Capt. |
| FELDING, Daniel G. | Capt. |
| HUMPHREY, William N. | Capt. |
| MARTIN, Lorenzo F. | Capt. |
| O'DONOGUE, Arthur | Capt. |
| REHBERG, Louis J. | Capt. |
| SAUCIER, William A. | Capt. |
| TROUTMAN, Dudley J. | Capt. |
| BULLOCK, Jr., Harry F. | CWO |
| EGGERS, Harold B. | CWO |
| LINDQUIST, Marcie O. | CWO |
| SELLERS, Victor E. | CWO |
| SLOCUM, Philip W. | CWO |
| SPARKS, Purvis | CWO |

Placed on Disability Retired List

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| CURRY, John E. | Col. |
| ROGERS, Wilburn K. | Maj. |
| SLOANE, William | Maj. |
| TAIT, Leonard R. | Maj. |
| WOOD, Stuart F. B. | Maj. |
| COMPHER, Jr., Carlton M. | Capt. |
| HANNA, Jr., Philip S. | Capt. |
| PALMER, Thomas C. | Capt. |
| BURNS, John R. | 1st Lt. |
| DAY, III, Douglas T. | 1st Lt. |
| GRAHAM, Charles V. | 1st Lt. |
| GANEY, Jr., George T. | 2d Lt. |
| JONES, Billy L. | 2d Lt. |
| MAATZ, Russell E. | 2d Lt. |
| SIBLEY, Slade W. | 2d Lt. |

| |
|--------------------|
| MOSS, Adiel "H" |
| MOYLAN, Vincent J. |

Placed on Retired List (Public Law 379)

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| MURPHY, Francis J. | Capt. |
| GROVES, Samuel | 1st Lt. |
| MAHAFFEY, Adger C. | 1st Lt. |

Placed on Retired List (Public Law 810)

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| ADICKES, Henning F. | Lt. Col. |
| HOTCHKISS, Jr., Edward G. | Lt. Col. |
| GILLIKIN, Ira F. | Maj. |
| TIMMERMAN, Louis F. | Maj. |
| TANDY, Jack H. | Capt. |

Placed on Retired List (30 Years)

MASTER SERGEANT

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|------|
| BARRETT, Harold A. | 213099 | 2111 |
|--------------------|--------|------|

TECHNICAL SERGEANT

| | | |
|------------------|--------|------|
| SCHNEAR, Earl F. | 214576 | 0369 |
|------------------|--------|------|

STAFF SERGEANT

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|------|
| THOMPSON, Remer W. | 213523 | 1831 |
|--------------------|--------|------|

Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

SERGEANTS MAJOR

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| BARNES, James L. | 264832 | 0399 |
| CASTOR, Bernard L. | 222523 | 6499 |
| DUNKELBERGER, Harris "B" | 265503 | 0399 |
| PADGET, Oral O. | 264169 | 0899 |

FIRST SERGEANTS

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|------|
| DANA, Charles C., Jr. | 266156 | 0398 |
| LONG, Joel D. | 266640 | 0398 |
| WEST, Charles A. | 224058 | 0398 |

MASTER SERGEANTS

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|------|
| ADAMS, James A. | 250929 | 0141 |
| ILES, Morgan L. | 238621 | 0141 |
| ALLEN, Art H. | 263324 | 2771 |
| BARTON, Woodrow W. | 237393 | 3049 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------|------|
| WO | BEAIRSTO, John R. | 256756 | 3049 |
| WO | BEAVER, Donald Y. | 265924 | 3211 |
| | BISHOP, John J. | 265363 | 6613 |
| | BOGERT, John M., Jr. | 266038 | 3049 |
| | BOWEN, Eugene G. | 240801 | 2771 |
| | BREHM, John D. | 266354 | 0141 |
| | BROCK, Winfred A. | 257500 | 6413 |
| | BROWN, Morris C. | 247951 | 3537 |
| | CARDELL, Thomas J. | 265507 | 1841 |
| | CARLTON, Lonnie O. | 262619 | 3049 |
| | CARROLL, William B. | 266373 | 0141 |
| | COLLINS, Woodrow W. | 263256 | 3371 |
| | COX, Horace L. | 263328 | 0811 |
| | CROMER, Jack W. | 264433 | 2311 |
| | DAVIS, Harold M. | 265720 | 3049 |
| | DELLINGER, Lander H. | 264385 | 3049 |
| | DILLON, "J" "D" | 264944 | 3516 |
| | DURHAM, Curtis | 257679 | 0141 |
| | FITZGERALD, John L. | 262452 | 3049 |
| | FLOOD, Edward H. | 266220 | 2529 |
| | FOLK, Roger F. | 265435 | 0369 |
| | GILBERT, Wilburn D. | 262712 | 3516 |
| | GREGORY, Joseph M. | 232036 | 1841 |
| | GUSTAFSON, Raymond O. | 263048 | 3311 |
| | HALE, Nathan H., Jr. | 266241 | 3349 |
| | HARRISON, Everett E. | 255977 | 3049 |
| | HATCHELL, Melvin M. | 262674 | 1371 |
| | HRIN, John | 226548 | 6441 |
| | JEFFRIES, George T. | 265986 | 3311 |
| | JUDICE, Charles L. | 256333 | 3411 |
| | KEMP, Robert | 304034 | 0141 |
| | KENNING, Henry J. | 263381 | 1371 |
| | KIVETT, William C. | 250096 | 0369 |
| | KOLOWSKI, Leonard L. | 259054 | 3349 |
| | KOPACK, Andrew J. | 266137 | 0369 |
| | LABRASH, Oliver Jr. | 226332 | 3049 |
| | LAMBERT, Wilson H. | 256810 | 6621 |
| | LASIW, John | 266139 | 3371 |
| | MAY, Richard Q. | 263743 | 3371 |
| | MC QUARRY, William E. | 266396 | 0141 |
| | NICHOLSON, Roger N. | 266145 | 3049 |
| | NORRIS, George H. | 260818 | 0781 |
| | PLUMMER, Pershing W. | 265718 | 0848 |
| | POLLARD, Frederick W. | 259660 | 3537 |
| | PRESTON, Thomas W. | 237993 | 4131 |
| | PULLIAM, Francis L. | 263552 | 0141 |
| | ROOT, Robert A. | 252876 | 0141 |
| | ROSS, Lyle F. | 257925 | 1871 |
| | SANSOME, Arthur | 266376 | 3049 |
| | SEGARS, John W. | 231970 | 0369 |
| | SMIZER, Harold E. | 263607 | 3516 |

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 92)

BIG ONES

[continued from page 45]

outline of once-familiar landmarks on the bottom. Our spotter was having trouble too, but just as we were about to call it a day, he pointed out a murky object floating nearby. We moved in and hurriedly launched the harpoon. The momentary disappointment we felt after watching the harpoon hit the target and glance off was soon replaced by apprehension. As we were hauling in our lines, there was a dull thud and the *Gypsy's* hull shuddered convulsively. Then came that most dreaded warning at sea:

"We're sinking!"

Almost on the hull centerline, slightly aft of amidships, we discovered a 10-inch hole where the water was gushing in. The coastline was a thin white strip

on the horizon. . .

The water rose above the still revolving drive shaft, covered the engine block and then spilled to the deck. It was swirling around our legs when the engine sputtered and died. We set off a flare and in a moment, a billowing cloud of orange smoke rose above the foundering *Gypsy*. A sport cruiser, trolling in the distance, caught our distress signal and raced toward us. As it pulled alongside, the *Gypsy* went down.

Later, when we were safely ashore, a Coast Guard rescue ship commenced salvage operations and within a few hours she hove to at the docks with the *Gypsy* firmly lashed to her side.

In the ensuing days, the engine was torn down and greased, and the hull patched. The gaping hole was the subject of much controversy and speculation. The drive shaft was examined to determine if possibly the harpoon line had been wrapped around it, thereby

dragging the harpoon against the hull, but the shaft was still straight and unmarked. The propeller was intact also, but around the edge of the hole there was a series of evenly spaced grooves. These, we were not able to identify.

No one who had been aboard the *Gypsy* at the time of the mishap could swear that we had actually tangled with a manta ray but some were willing to speculate that our prey might have been something else. The theory gained credence when several experienced fishermen concluded that the hole in the *Gypsy's* hull could have been caused by nothing other than a giant sawfish.

The *Gypsy* was shipshape in a few weeks and once more we churned south into the Gulf to renew the hunts. Overhead, our spotter flew in ever-widening circles, but we never again heard that spine-chilling message. "There's a ray off your port bow!"

The mantas had migrated.

END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 14]

has been passed revoking the 10 percent increase in pay for extraordinary heroism. This 10 percent increase is computed on the retainer pay, and not on basic pay.

The determination as to whether personnel are entitled to such increase is made by the Secretary of the Navy after receipt of application for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.—Ed.

● Enlisted personnel, Regular or Reserve, who have completed three years of continuous active service and who meet certain requirements are eligible for the award of the Good Conduct Medal and Bars.

The requirements are that the person shall have no convictions by court-martial and not more than two non-judicial punishments under article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice. Markings in the service record book are not considered under requirements for this award.—Ed.

DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE

Dear Sir:

Is there any set rule on dislocation allowance? I was on I-I duty in Syracuse, N. Y., and received orders on December 28, 1958, to report to the St. Albans Naval Hospital, L.I., N.Y. for treatment. My wife and I received travel pay and dislocation allowance.

After three months I was released from the hospital and sent to the Marine Barracks in Brooklyn for duty. I reenlisted there for six years and as a buck sergeant, requested Camp Lejeune and received orders to report on June 12.

I neglected to put in for the trailer allowance. I did ask for the dislocation allowance and was told I could not receive it twice in one year. Is there anything I can do about it at this late date?

Sgt. Bruce B. Sesson
H&S Co., 2d Tank Bn.

Second Marine Division, FMF
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● Disbursing Division, HQMC, said your letter did not contain enough in-

formation upon which they could base an immediate decision. Your case involves many technicalities involving travel and change of station orders. They suggest you take all your travel orders, receipt payments and vouchers for reimbursement for travel to your disbursing officer and discuss your problem with him. If he cannot pay you, he can prepare a voucher which may be sent, via his office, to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, (Code CDB), Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington 25, D. C., where the validity of your claim for an additional dislocation allowance will be determined.—Ed.

LETTER OF THANKS

Dear Sir:

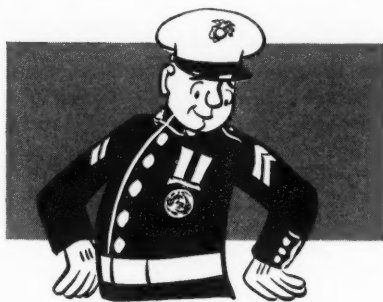
This is a letter of sincere thanks to the Marine Corps, and especially to some Marines who did a good deal more than the book required them to do.

I was not even an American citizen yet. A year ago, I came from Germany as a student of economics with the intention of finishing college over here.

Everything went smooth; I worked as an interpreter in German and French, hoping to save enough money for the rest of my education. Things worked out different, as the tuition was very high and I was broke after only a few months here.

Rather than starve, but without anybody persuading me, I found my way to the Marine Recruiting Station. I wanted to do something special for the country of my choice. I was sworn in and spent almost four of the grandest months of my life at Parris Island.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 83)



GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

Dear Sir:

I have a question that I would like answered. When my enlistment is up on September 29, 1958, will I rate the Good Conduct Medal? I will have completed three years of active duty on that date.

Cpl. James W. Remer
P.O. Box 282

Dundee, Tex.

BULLETIN

Compiled by

MSgt. Francis J. Kulluson

Recruiters Wanted

Qualified sergeants and above may now enter the Recruiters' School at Parris Island, S. C. every six weeks. If your commanding officer feels that you are qualified in accordance with Marine Corps Order 1300.9A, you may be eligible for a tour of recruiting duty.

Because of a recent reduction in the Recruiting

Service, only the most qualified Marines will be considered for this assignment.

Every effort is made to place graduates of this six-week school in the area, and sometimes in the exact locality, where the individual has expressed a preference for duty.

VA Insurance Office Moved to Philadelphia, Pa.

More than 1,300,000 GI insurance policyholders throughout the world now have a new "home office" servicing their policy accounts.

The accounts have been transferred from the Veterans Administration Insurance Center in Washington, D. C., to the VA District Office in Philadelphia.

Affected by the move are:

1. All holders of U. S. Government Life Insurance (USGLI), which originated in World War I;

and

2. Those holders of World War II or post-Korea policies of National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) who are paying premiums by allotment from either active or retired military pay, or who reside in foreign countries.

VA said the new address for correspondence concerning these policies is:

Veterans Administration District Office, P. O. Box 8079, Philadelphia 1, Pa.

Reserve Marines May Receive Early Discharge to Resume Schooling

Enlisted Marine Reservists on 24-month extended active duty may be given an early discharge to commence or resume full-time college education provided they fulfill certain requirements set forth by the Commandant, Headquarters, Marine Corps announced recently.

The program was formerly open to Marines on three or more years of continuous active duty.

Eligible Reservists must have completed 23 months of continuous active duty and be within 30 days of expiration of their obligated tour before the requested date of separation. The requested separation date must not be earlier than 10 days before the institution's latest regular school registration date which will enable the Marine to be in

attendance on the class convening date.

College or university graduates are not eligible.

Marines must submit requests to their commanding officer, enclosing an official college statement confirming unqualified acceptance, full-time enrollment and dates for registration and convening of classes.

The Commandant's order made it clear that separation for the purpose of attending night school, part-time schools, trade schools, courses in preparation for a hobby, high school or preparatory school is not authorized. College acceptance based on any type of probationary status also disqualifies the applicant.

Marines in overseas commands are eligible.

New Disbursing System Tested by Marine Corps

Commanding officers' pay orders will become part of the "old Corps" in the near future if a new disbursing system, now being tested at Camp Lejeune, N.C., proves successful, Headquarters, Marine Corps announced.

Current disbursing procedures call for a CO's pay order as basis for any type of adjustment in officer or enlisted pay accounts. The new system now being tested will require only a certified copy of the unit diary to make such adjustments.

Five units at Camp Lejeune are now using the unit diary system. They are: Service Battalion; Headquarters Battalion; Force Service Regiment; Base Material Battalion; and MP and Guard Battalion.

Teams from Headquarters, Marine Corps and the General Accounting Office are evaluating the tests. Should they prove successful, the new system will be adopted Corps-wide between July 1, 1958, and January, 1959.

BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

Marine Corps Fire Losses Cut to a Minimum

Marine Corps fire losses hit an all-time low during the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1958, Headquarters, Marine Corps revealed in a special report.

Due to a sound fire prevention and protection program, Marine Corps per capita fire loss based on latest strength figures was \$0.0025, or less than three mills per Marine. The average government per capita fire loss as reported by the Federal Fire Council during the same period was \$3.08.

The Marine Corps fire loss for each \$100 of evaluated property was .01 mills during this period. Only two Marine Corps installations experienced fires where the damage exceeded \$50.

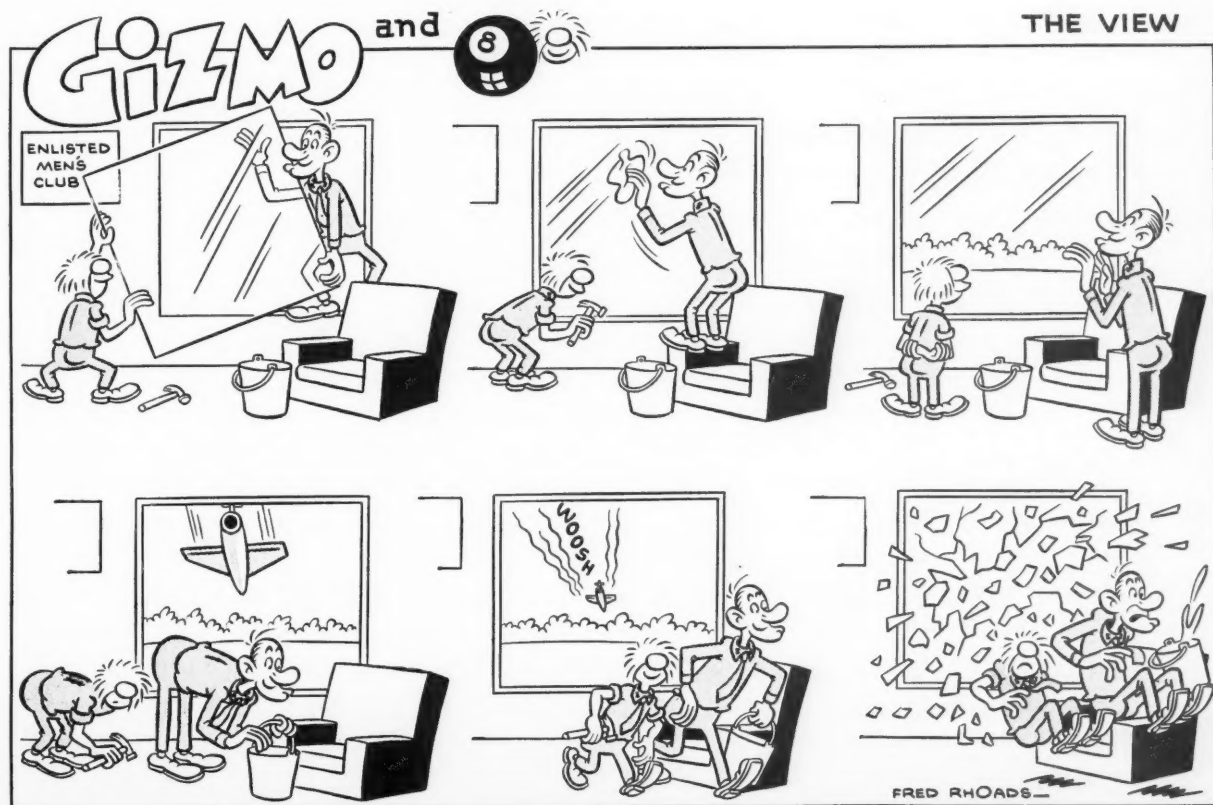
Careless disposal of smoking materials, malfunctions and improper handling of heating devices, and fires occurring in heavy trash-laden Dempster Dumpsters caused the greatest number of fires.

No fatalities or injuries due to fire occurred during this period.

Contributing to this successful quarter was an aggressive fire prevention program consisting of: close adherence to existing orders and regulations relating to fire prevention; regular inspections at the activity level; close coordination between Navy and Marine programs; emphasis on good fire prevention at Marine Corps Headquarters and intensive public educational programs through lectures, movies and newspapers.

Marine Commandant, General Randolph McC Pate, has extended a "well done" to all Marines for their aggressive and effective fire prevention program. The quarter covered by this report included the Halloween, Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

TURN PAGE



OPTIONS AVAILABLE UP

COMMANDING OFFICERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO GUARANTEE ONE OF THE FOUR OPTIONS LISTED
DIATE REENLISTMENT IN THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS - REFERENCE: MARINE CORPS ORDER

OPTION I

Transfer to new duty station or retention at present duty station

Personnel reenlisting for 2 years may be guaranteed a transfer to one of the following geographic areas but transfer to a specific unit or location cannot be guaranteed.

- AREA I -The U.S. East of the Mississippi River
- AREA II -The U.S. West of the Mississippi River
- AREA III -Overseas
- AREA IV -Retention at present station for minimum 6 mos.

In addition to the above, personnel reenlisting for 3 or 4 years may be guaranteed transfer to one of the following areas but transfer to a specific unit or location cannot be guaranteed.

- *AREA V -That area of the U.S. which includes Me., Vt., Mass., Conn., R.I., N.H., N.Y., N.J., Penn., Del., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ky., Md., W.Va., Va., and D.C.
- AREA VI -That area of the U.S. which includes N.C., S.C., Tenn., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Texas, Okla., La., and Ark.

*North Carolina included in AREA V rather than AREA VI for personnel with aviation MOS's.

- AREA VII -That area of the U.S. which includes Calif., Nev., Utah, Ore., and Wash.

- AREA VIII -Overseas*

- A. Hawaiian Area (Includes FMF & non-FMF units)
- B. Japan (Includes FMF & non-FMF units)
- C. Security Forces, Pacific (except Hawaii and Japan)
- D. Security Forces, Europe, Caribbean & North Atlantic
- **E. Retention at present station for minimum 1 year

*Personnel selecting AREA VIII as a reenlistment option will select three (3) of the above choices of duty in order of preference. Assignment to one of the three selected will be guaranteed by Headquarters, Marine Corps.

**Included to afford personnel an opportunity to remain one (1) year at present duty station in the event neither of the other two choices can be granted.

UPON REENLISTMENT

ONS LISTED BELOW FOR PERSONNEL IN THE GRADE OF SERGEANT OR BELOW UPON IMME-
RPS ORDER 1110.1B

AREA IX -Retention at present station for minimum 1 year

In addition to the above, personnel reenlisting for 6 years may indicate a choice of three specific duty stations in order of preference. Headquarters, Marine Corps will assign 6 year reenlistees to the duty station of their choice if the man meets the prerequisites for such assignment and a billet vacancy exists.

AREAS III and VIII cannot be guaranteed to Women Marines.

OPTION II

Choice of Duty

Personnel reenlisting may be guaranteed assignment to duty with one of the following types of Marine Corps activities:

- Activity A -Aviation Fleet Marine Force Units
- Activity B -Aviation non-Fleet Marine Force activities
- Activity C -Ground Fleet Marine Force Units
- Activity D -Ground non-Fleet Marine Force activities
- Activity E -Sea Duty (if qualifications are met)

Only personnel serving in Ground or Supply occupational fields may elect Activities C and D. Women Marines may elect B and D only.

OPTION III

Retraining

Provided the individual meets the necessary requirements for successful performance of duty in the occupational field selected, he will be retrained into a new occupational field from a list of three occupational fields submitted by him.

OPTION IV

Formal School Training

Personnel reenlisting for 3, 4, or 6 years will be guaranteed a school of their choice provided all prerequisites for entrance to the school are met and there are quotas available for the school selected.

For detailed information and administrative instructions on any of the above options, see MCO 1110.1B.



IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would take the necessary action to enlighten all personnel of the Marine Corps on Administrative and Disbursing matters by requiring that the Marine Corps Training Program include periods of training on these matters. This would eliminate the misunderstanding of personnel along these lines, reduce administrative errors and expedite general administration.

Here are a few examples:

Explain to personnel the necessity of liquidating a travel allowance on permanent change of station. Let the personnel know that this has to be done, why it has to be done and what will happen if it doesn't get done and last but not least **HOW** it is to be done.

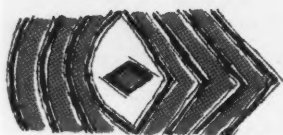
Inform the individual of the proper method of applying for BAQ allotments, claiming additional dependents, which dependents can be claimed, how the Marine Corps allotment system works in general. This is all general knowledge to administrative personnel and disbursing personnel but most personnel do not have the faintest idea of what it is all about.

Further, inform the individual how the Marine Corps' testing and promotion system works, let him know how his composite score is figured, tell him what an important part his proficiency and conduct marks play in his composite score. This would not only enlighten the personnel, but would also make better Marines, by making them strive for better marks by better performance on the job and better personal conduct.

Let the individual know the importance of informing his first sergeant of marital status, and changes of address of his dependents, and of acquiring new dependents, and the importance of keeping his emergency data up to date at all times. In general, let the individual Marine know how the Marine Corps functions; it will do no harm and will certainly help for better administration of the Marine Corps.

The instructors for this training would be administrative and disbursing personnel with long experience and knowledge of the administrative and disbursing fields. A training program of this type would, in the long run, be a saving to the Marine Corps in time and money.

SSgt. Herbert B. Vaughan, Jr.
537615



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would bring up for consideration within the

structure of the two super grades (SgtMaj.-1stSgt.) the inclusion of master sergeants within every functional field in the Marine Corps.

This could have a two-fold purpose: that of maintaining a top effort among all master sergeants, at all times, in all fields, and that of being realistic in the development of top-flight talent within all fields.

Perhaps the thinking in the development of this program is to groom younger men in certain fields, but I think we must face the fact that all fields are either critical now or could become critical as experienced men desert those fields to compete for higher rank in other fields.

To be known as a sergeant major in certain fields may not be practical, but certainly the naming of the rank is little challenge. The important item in consideration of the top rank must be to gain and hold the best man on the job, be he a mechanic, an administrator, a supply man or even a newspaper editor.

It is only human to want to advance in rank as one gains experience. This too works to the advantage of the Corps since the advancement of the individual of necessity results in the improvement of his job performance.

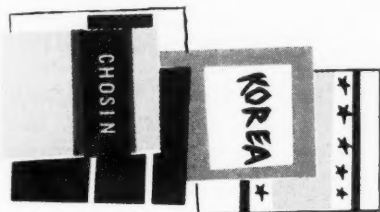
It seems a shame that many years of experience in certain fields should be thrown to the winds in order to advance beyond the level of master sergeant, but in being realistic one must realize that this will be inevitable if the super grades are denied to men in certain fields.

MSgt. Edward M. Green
263732



Dear Sir:

There are no members of the Marine Corps who should know more about their service than Recruiting Sergeants and members of the Informational Services Sections. Yet, due to lack of proper reference materials, many of these men know little concerning the history, advancements, methods employed during various en-



gagements or campaigns, or of individuals whose performances at various times have reflected greatly on the U. S. Marine Corps.

It would be difficult indeed to publish manuals pertaining to these various subjects, but certainly thin booklets with pertinent subject materials could be supplied to main locales.

Having operated in various ISOs for six years, I find that lack of proper references has led me to oftentimes omit certain sections of a story which would otherwise be, not only informative, but also instrumental in adding much to little known facts concerning the subject being written about.

Manuals, histories and other references seem to have been abolished following World War II. Material on Korea is very scarce. In none of the books or references pertaining to World War II, is Lou Diamond mentioned; where is it written that Major Glenn, speed ace of late, also downed four MIGs during the Korean conflict?

This material is important to all interested in giving the Marine Corps the best complete coverage possible. Without background material, many stories are never completed or never started.

If I were Commandant, I would

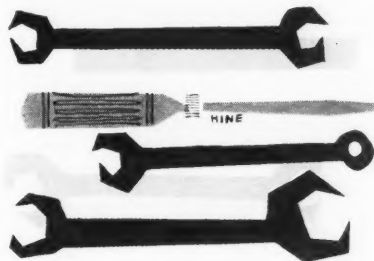
have the Historical Section compile small pamphlets or booklets concerning various engagements or personalities for distribution to ALL major Informational Services Officers and Recruiting branches for reference purposes.

Sgt. Thomas P. Bartlett
1248680

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would direct that no enlisted Marine be assigned to any technical MOS, such as aviation or electronics, unless he had enlisted into the regular component of the Marine Corps for a minimum period of four years. Any Reserve personnel on EAD for periods of two or three years, and Regular personnel enlisted for periods of three years, would be assigned to billets that would require only on-the-job training, such as Infantry or Tank companies.

I would direct this on the basis that, in training a Marine for any technical field, the Marine Corps should be assured that they would receive a maximum dividend on the investment they have put into the Marine to train him. As it stands at present, a Reservist could come onto extended active duty for a period of two years and be assigned to aviation. Upon completion of his recruit training and schools to qualify him to work on aircraft, one year of his two years active duty has elapsed. Now that he is a trained specialist, the Marine Corps is only assured of his knowledge and skill for a period of one year.



If Marines assigned to technical fields had at least *four* years active service to perform, by the time they had completed their schooling and had been assigned to permanent duty stations, the Marine Corps would be assured that they would have at least three years of productive output before they would be due for release to inactive duty.

In view of the fact that the Marine Corps is striving for economy, this would cut down on the number of personnel who would receive this high-priced technical training, thus cutting the budget. This idea would not apply to category "H" and "K," USMCR personnel who are assigned to six months active duty for training, because, as we all know, the Reserve must be always ready and trained, in case of mobilization.

Sgt. Daniel P. McNeill
1534282



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would revise paragraph 4013 of the PRAM which now requires appropriate reserve organizations to forward a transcript of page 8 of the service record book to a man's new commanding officer when he reenlists in the USMC.

In lieu of this procedure, I would require the enlisting agency, normally a recruiting station, to obtain the necessary information for completing a page from the appropriate Reserve organization the same as they are now required to obtain enlistment clearance, clothing record, and DD44 prior to enlistment of a Reservist under the current regulations.

If this procedure were inaugurated the reenlistee would arrive at his new duty station with adequate background information on which to base his new assignment without having to be "reclassified" or remain in a casual status until such time as his page 8 information arrived from the Reserve organization to which he was last attached.

This would mean assigning him to a job for which he is best suited among those available within the unit to which he is assigned and thus the Marine Corps begins immediately to reap the maximum return on its investment.

MSgt. C. N. Gibbs
387237
END

SPORT SHORTS

by MSgt. Woody Jones



NAMES IN SPORTS

Albert Runge, baseball pitcher who won 20, lost 3 last year at Camp Pendleton, Calif., has been signed by the Boston Red Sox, assigned to Raleigh, N. C., of the Class B Carolina League. Al's younger brother, **Russell**, who also belongs to the Sox, will catch for the Class A, Allentown, Pa., Eastern League team.

Jerry Coleman, a Marine Corps officer in World War II, and in Korea, has retired from active duty in the New York Yankee infield, taken a "front office" position with the same club. . . Writer **Joe King** referred to **Richie Guerin** as "the Billy Martin of the Knicks." Since leaving the Quantico Marines in 1956, **Guerin** has played above-average basketball for the New York Knickerbockers, and is usually at his best against the Boston Celtics.

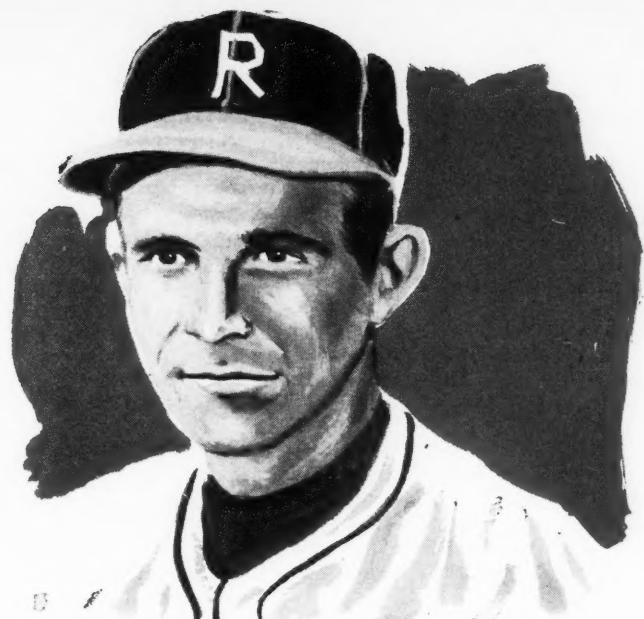
Pfc Sam Robinson, Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif., won two decisions, and the heavyweight title, in the Mojave Desert Interservice League boxing tournament. It was the first time **Robinson** had been in a boxing ring! . . . **Pfc Tom Cronin** was an early candidate for the El Toro, Calif., Marine Corps Air Station baseball team. With the Miami, Fla., Marlins of the Triple-A International League, in 1956, **Cronin** had a five-won, six-lost pitching record.

Mike McMurtry, San Diego Marine light heavyweight boxer, and former intercollegiate champion, has hung up his gloves after 11 years of fighting. **Mike's** brother **Pat**, a former Marine, is a prominent West Coast professional heavyweight. . . **MSgt. Bob Kinsman**, Informational Services chief at the Cherry Point, N. C., Marine Corps Air Station, is entering his third season as a talent scout for the Cleveland Indians.

Ed Petrarca, former Boston College, Quantico, and Camp Lejeune halfback, has signed with the Ottawa Rough Riders, of the Canadian Football League. . . A former Quantico football coach, Lt. Col. **William C. "Bill" Chip**, is the commanding officer of the 1st Reconnaissance Battalion, Camp Pendleton.

When the San Diego Marine basketball team defeated Arizona State (Tempe), 76-75, for its 18th consecutive victory, guard **Ed Cain** scored six points for the Marines in the final 90 seconds. . . **Bobby Schwarze**, the Citadel, broke Southern Conference

**AL
RUNGE**



passing and total offense records during the '57 football season. **Schwarze** is a member of the Marine Corps Platoon Leaders Class program.

MSgt. **George Shouse**, Marine Fighter Squadron 232, Kaneohe Bay, teamed with **Walter Nagorski**, Fort Shafter Army professional, to win the Hawaiian P.G.A. pro-amateur golf tournament. **Shouse** had a 10-under-par 62. Marine Captain **Richard Bourbeau**, Kaneohe Air Station, had a 63, finished second. . . **Wenzel Huble**, former Olympic wrestler, led the Inglewood, Calif., Y.M.C.A. team to an 18-16 win over the Camp Pendleton Marine mat team. It was the first dual-meet loss for Pendleton in three years.

SSgt. **Jack Mangum**, Second Marine Division sports writer, is a former sports publicity director at Florida State University. . . Quarterback **Ray Egan** threw three touchdown passes as his team, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, won an intramural touch football championship, at Iwakuni, Japan.

Bob Benning, outstanding Marine Corps golfer, scheduled for release from active duty at Camp Lejeune, planned to accept a sales engineering position in Cleveland. . . Coach **Ira Norfolk's** 1956-57 Hawaii Marine basketball team set an all-time Hawaiian amateur scoring record on January 16, 1957, when it defeated Pearl Harbor Navy, 151-71.

Forward **John Harper** and center **Ken Fuhrer**, of the Iwakuni Devil-dogs' basketball team, were named to an all-tournament team at Misawa Air Base, Japan. The Devildogs finished third in the tourney, behind the first place Atsugi Navy-Marine Flyers and host Misawa. Harper was also named the most valuable player of the tournament.

First Sergeant **Joe Behrle**, MSgts. **J. P. Robinson** and **Carl Woods**, and SSgt. **W. W. Hutchinson** are members of the El Toro Anglers' club, which upset the Costa Mesa, Calif., Sea Horse Spin Fishing Club, in the first Orange County surf fishing tournament. Points were awarded according to the number and weight of fish caught.

The middleweight boxing champion, **Carmen Basilio**, failed to win the first amateur ring tourney he fought in, as a Marine, in Hawaii. Basilio won two of three bouts, was eliminated by the fighter who later became tournament champion. . . SSgt. **Norbert Luna** teaches boxing and judo, and Cpl. **James Powers** instructs weight-lifters in a new gymnasium (building 1293) for 12-area Marines at Camp Pendleton.

Captain **Floyd Johnson**, the Parris Island, S. C., Marine Corps Recruit Depot baseball coach, believes that, with steady pitching, his team will win in '58. Johnson has lost two 1957

mound stars, **Bob Duliba** (20-4), and **Jim McDowell** (18-5). **Bob Pope**, **Ollie Powers**, and **George Nowakowski** are returning pitchers, with **Tony Gatch**, **Chet Preyar** and **Howard Wise** listed as hopefuls.

Paul Dulinski and **Bob Loprete** will try to fill a vacancy left by 1957 first-string catcher **Tom Tabachek**. Returning infielders are second baseman **Fred Owens**, shortstop **Dick Ray** and first baseman **Tom Dotterer**. **Don Walker**, transferred to P.I. from Quantico, is out for the third base position.

Johnson's returning outfielders are **Dave Petros**, left field, **Ken Welgoss**, center, and **Phil Condu**, right. All three will have to hustle. **Dayton "Rusty" Gates**, outfielder who was once offered a St. Louis Cardinal contract, has transferred to Parris Island from Hawaii.

The 75-game Parris Island baseball schedule includes Yale, Michigan State, Wake Forest and Florida University.

ASSORTED NOTES . . .

For the second successive year, a Long Beach, Calif., Naval Station intramural basketball championship was won by a Marine Barracks team. Barracks team No. One defeated Barracks team No. Two, 44-29, in a playoff after both completed the season with identical 8-1 records. Eight Navy teams were in the 10-team league.

The Marine Corps will be the defending team champion at the Inter-service Boxing Tournament, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C., April 15-16.

BULLETIN BOARD

College Invitational Baseball Tournament, at San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot, April 3-5. Type of tourney: double elimination. Competing teams: Marines, University of Southern California, Utah State College, Fresno State College, San Diego State College. Awards: trophies for winner and runner-up.

All-Marine Bowling Tournament, at Parris Island, S. C., Marine Corps Recruit Depot, April 8.

Marine Corps Schools Relays, at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., April 11-12.

All-Marine Handball Tournament, at Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., April 29. **END**

OKINAWA

[continued from page 27]

more than 100 orphans and handicapped children.

Church services draw a large number of worshippers among division Marines. Few, however, find themselves among such pleasant circumstances as the Marines of Camp McTureous. Their all-faith chapel, recently dedicated, is in sharp contrast to the surrounding Okinawan architecture. The chapel is of neo-modernistic lines, with an inverted V-type roof. Prominently displayed on the facade are a cross and Star of David. The spacious house of worship is constructed entirely of local material and with Okinawan labor. The bill for the entire project came to less than \$25,000. The design for the memorial is the work of First Lieutenant Robert W. Secor, an architectural graduate of the University of Syracuse. He also drew the plans for the McTureous Enlisted Men's Club, while he was stationed on Okinawa with the Third Marine Division.

Keeping in touch with home quickly when you need to, is encouraged in the division. At Camp Hauge, Special Services maintains an amateur radio station operated by Technical Sergeant R. E. Chappel, who beams Stateside messages for Marines. A few unofficial radio operators help him. Probably

the most accomplished among these is Chief Dental Technician Hal Newsome. He has set up, at his own expense, an HT32 Hallicrafter transmitter, plus some \$12,000 in equipment. Hal operates under the call letters KR6HN. He says he is in touch with 45 countries and 26 states.

Newsome's hut is almost as busy as the mess hall. He frequently has visitors past midnight, when reception is best. After Typhoon Fay, he was busy flashing messages back home, assuring worried parents and wives that all was O.K. Grateful Marines responded by helping him erect a three-element, 80-foot tower borrowed from another service. It is a tri-band beam and makes possible far better transmission.

Newsome, however, has competition. The officers have rigged up a transmitter at Camp Hauge (KR6MD), and at least three other Marines operate from Okinawa.

Newsome's hospitality is also an attraction; he keeps a constant pot of hot coffee, extra cigarettes, and some folding chairs ready for his nightly guests.

Some Marines, like Staff Sergeant Paul A. Berger, photographer, keep a short wave radio. He picks up Red propaganda from Peiping and Moscow, and says the Orient's number one hit tune is "I Don't Want a Rickshaw Romance." He has also mastered Japanese and often helps interpret letters for Marines.

Resourceful Marine truck drivers are responsible for a booming new business on Okinawa. Instead of spending time cleaning their 6x6 trucks to ready them for inspection, the drivers now take the vehicles into town. There, Okinawans have set up ramps and have steam boilers in front of their huts where they specialize in steam cleaning Marine trucks. They will make any truck ready for inspection, while you wait, for 100 Yen.

Unlike Japan however, drivers must keep to the right on Okinawa streets, just as they do in the States.

Wheels, by the way, are quite difficult to come by, in the division. Even colonels seldom can get a jeep or truck when they want to get about the far flung camps of the Third Divvy. Lower ranks have to hoof it when they want to go to town, or depend on sympathetic Marine drivers for a lift.

If you like to save money, you will find things quite to your liking on Okinawa. You can get a two-bit haircut and buy a pack of cigarettes for a dime. Beverages are tax free at clubs. And a wide variety of Japanese-made goods are available.

Thirteen years after the war ended, however, cigarettes are still being rationed in the Far East. Only one radio or record player may be purchased annually, and you are permitted only two cameras or watches over \$25. The rate of exchange is unchanged from the date the currency was first issued, 120 Yen to one dollar. This sometimes confuses Marines when they visit Japan. The currency there is also Yen but, there, the rate of exchange is 360 to one.

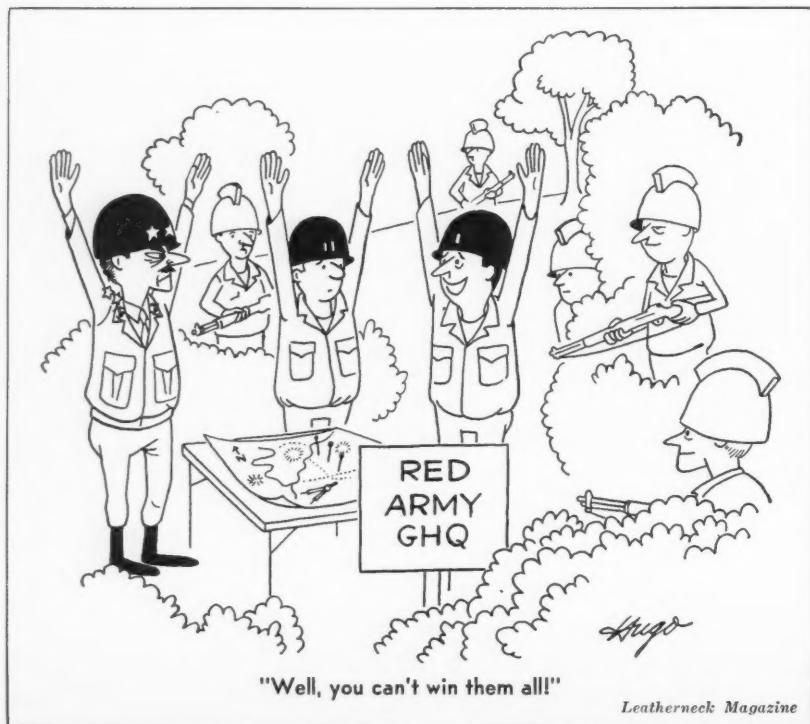
If you wish to telephone home, you can make a three-minute call for nine dollars on Sundays or twelve dollars on weekdays. And almost everyone can keep up with local and international news through the *Pacific Stars* and *Stripes* or the *Okinawa Morning Star*, the island's only English language newspaper, edited by former Marine Bob Prosser.

Today, Okinawa is seldom referred to bitterly as "The Rock." It has advanced more in the last decade, than it had in the previous century. Americans remember that the price of Okinawa was steep. It was the last battle of the Pacific campaign, virtually at Japan's doorstep. In the 90-day battle, 13,000 American lives were lost.

Okinawa is now an American Gibraltar. It is the home of a lethal force of hard-hitting Marines, whose training never ends. They have done much to make it more like home, while trying to perform a vital protective mission.

As for the duty, most men agree with Pfc Jack McCain: "It's better than Korea," he said, "but not as good as Japan."

END



"Well, you can't win them all!"

Leatherneck Magazine

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 73]

While I was still at boot camp my dear mother became ill. Fortunately, it wasn't serious enough for an emergency leave, but I needed 1000 German marks or \$250 to send her to a special hospital. Of course, I was upset, as I am the only child in the family.

I finally told my D.I. and he didn't say too much—good D.I.'s never do, but he acted! He threw me into his car and drove me to the Navy Relief office. Two hours later the money was on the way to Germany. I was happy! My D.I. made me do 50 push-ups for leaving a sick mother, so I did 60 and enjoyed it. I'd do anything for him.

Think that's something? Well, hold on to your shower shoes! I've got some more coming. I finally made it out of Boot Camp and went to Camp Lejeune for ITR when it was Christmas time and we got word we were going to get leave.

About eight days before Christmas, I politely asked whether there would be any possibility for a rather homesick Marine to get Christmas leave to Germany.

The first sergeant's face looked like my girl friend's picture after our final field-hike—absolutely beyond recognition! But I was brave and he finally sent me to see the "brass" about it.

Well, nothing happened, only that my company executive officer wrote three different personal letters and made three long-distance phone calls for me on three different nights between 2400 and 0300 in the morning to secure a flight.

The battalion executive officer and personnel officer "only" produced a speed letter and special orders from the CMC. The Sunday before Christmas I was in the arms of my more than happy parents. . . .

My mother and father want to thank everybody concerned—and the Marine Corps—with all their heart. Just thought you all should know about it, too.

Pfc Richard A. Maussner
Marine Barracks, NAD

McAlester, Okla.

END

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 14

1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (b);
5. (a); 6. (a); 7. (c); 8. (a);
9. (b); 10. (a).



Leatherneck Magazine

Transfers

Compiled by
Pfc Christine L. Davis



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps. This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

FIRST SERGEANTS SERGEANTS MAJOR MASTER SERGEANTS

ANDERSON, Jr., Palmer C (6431) 1st MAW to MAD NATTC Jax
ARNOLD, Jr., Charles S (3121) MB WashDC to MCSC Albany
BAUER, Adolf (1841) 1stMarDiv to MCSC Barstow
BAUER, Duane J (6412) 1stMarBrig to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro FFT
BECKER, Raymond R (2111) MCRD SDiego to MCB CampPen
BENNETT, Raymond O (6611) 1stMarBrig to AirFMFPac MCAS CherPt
BLOXTON, Robert C (0141) LanForTraUPac Coronado SDiego to Mb NB LBach
BOND, Robert E (6612) 1stMAW to MAG-14 2dMAW
BRINEGAR, John D (3311) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro FFT
BROWN, Richard C (0141) MARTD MARTC NAS Lincoln Neber to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
BROWN, Robert N (2529) ForTrps FMFLant to LanForTraLant LCRk NorVa
BUCKLEY, Joseph W (0141) MC USS CANBERRA to I-1 Stf 10thInfBn Seattle
BUHRMANN, Willis C (0161) HASBn FMFPac Oahu to MARPAC
BUIE, James D Jr. (6481) MCS Quant to Air FMFPac MCAS El Toro
BUSH, John T (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
CARNATHAN, Hugh (3049) ForTrps FMFPac MB NSYD SFRan
CASELLI, Theodore M (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
CASPAR, Glenn L (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
CAYCE JR., Robert D (6412) 1stMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS Dal
COLLISON, Robert E (2529) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
COMPO, Leroy G (0141) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
CONNOLLY, Alice J (0141) HASBn FMFPac Oahu to I-1 Stf 10thInfBn Seattle
CORNELLY, Robert P (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB WashDC
CRANDALL, John A (3049) MCS Quant to HQMC
CULP JR., Oscar (3049) 1stMAW to MCSC Barstow
DAIGENAU, George (2543) FMFPac to MCAS CherPt
DANISHEK, Milton H (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
DAVIS, James A (0369) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv
DIEFENBROCK, Robert E (6412) MARTD MARTC NAS Mpls to 2dMAW
DOORE, George S (2311) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro FFT
DUFFY, Joseph J (0369) 1stMarDiv to MarCorCasCo TI SFRan FFT
EINEMAN, Ernest J (4131) HASBn FMFPac to MCB CampPen FFT
ELLIS, JR., Walter E (0141) I-1 Stf 1stAAW Bn SFRan to MCRD SDiego
EVANS, JR., John V (0369) 8th MCRD to MCB CampPen FFT
EVANS, William T III (1349) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro FFT

FALLER, Ralph A (6413) 1stMAW to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
FRANTZ, John A (3371) MB NMD Yorktown Va to 2dMarDiv
FREMAM, William P (1371) I-1 Stf 3dEngCo Youngstown Ohio to MCRD PI
GILLENTE JR., William L (0811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
GORAS, Joseph F (3081) FMFPac to MCB CamLej
GRANT, Edward G (3049) MB NSYD SFRan to MCAS El Toro
HAMBLIN, Willie C (0141) LanForTraLant LCRk to 1stMarBrig
HAMMOND, Homer G (2529) MarCommDet USS Mt MCKINLEY to MarCorAc 2dMAW MCAS CherPt
HARBIN, James G (3049) MCSC Albany Ga to HQMC
HOBBS, Glenn V (0141) I-1 Stf 2dRifCo New Rochell NY to 1stMarBrig
HOPPER, Clyde L (6412) MAD NATTC Mfs to MAG-14 2dMAW NAAS Edenton NC
JONES, Spence L (0111) MCSFA SFRan to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
JURADO, Alfonso (6511) MCRD SDiego to MCAS El Toro
JURINSKI, John N (1833) MB NAD Bangor Brem to 1stMarDiv
KEANEY, William J (1449) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
KELLY, David S (2639) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
KING, Arnold (2311) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv
KIRSCHBAUM, Willard F (6413) 1stMAW to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
LAMBERT, Colman S (3051) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps FMFPac 29 Palms
LEWIS, Arthur U (1371) 3dMarDiv to Air FMFPac MCAS El Toro FFT
LIKENS, Eugene E (0141) 1stMAW to AirFMFPac to MCS Quant
LINDSEY, George G (1871) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen
MASTERS, Robert C (4312) MARTD MARTC NAS Akron to MCB CampPen
MAYO, Curtis (3349) 1stMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
MCCORMICK, William H (0369) MCB CampPen to MB NAS Whidbey Is Oak Harbor Wash
MC MILLEN, Donald W (3049) HQMC to ForTrps 29 Palms
MICHALSKI, Henry (6181) MAD NATTC Mfs to Air FMFPac MCAS El Toro
MITCHELL, William A (3049) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
MOONEYHAM, Willie M (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
MOORE, John D (3516) 5th MCRD to 2dMAW MCAS CherPt
MORGAN, Charlie W (2111) MCRD SDiego to MCB CampPen
MOYER, Gerald E (1371) 1stMarBrig to MCB CampLej
MUCKLEY, Adolph F (3049) 2dMAW to Camp Smedley D BUTLER Tegan Okin
NICHOLS, King W (3049) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
OLIVER, Jr., Edward J (6841) 1stMarBrig to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
PATTERSON, Roy M (3049) I-1 InfCo SanAngelo Tex
PICKARD, Jr., Virida A (0141) 4th MCRD to I-1 12thInfBn Pgh
PERCIE, John A (0111) 1stMCRD to 2dMarDiv

PORTAL, George T (0141) MCS Quant to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
PRINK, Vernon B (3411) ForTrps FMFPac to MCRD SDiego
PRITCHARD, Joe E (4600) 8th MCRD to 1stMarDiv
REUTLING, Fred R (2771) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
RIGHTER, Max J (3361) MCB CamLej to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
RIGEL JR., John (0231) 1stMarDiv to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
ROLAND, Robert L (1831) 6thMCRD to ForTrps CamLej
RUDAT, William C (3049) I-1 Stf 8thRifCo OkCly to MCB CampPen
SCHRECK, George W (3049) I-1 Stf 2dArmPhibCo SFRan to MCB CampPen
SHAFER, Robert (2561) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
SIMPSON, Joseph W (6441) 2dMAW to 1stMarBrig
SISSON, Samuel E (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to 1stMarBrig
SMITH, George M (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
SOUTH, Robert P (7041) MCS CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
SPAIN, Ralph (3516) 1stMarDiv to HQMC
SPERNAK, Steve (6511) 1stMAW to 1stMarBrig
ST CLAIR JR., William C (7113) 1stMAW to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
STEELE, William J (0811) 5th MCRD to MCB CampPen FFT
STEWART, John W (3049) MCB 29 Palms to I-1 2dArmPhibCo SFRan
TERLIZZI, Frank M (7041) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
THOMAS, James R (3411) MCSFA Portsmouth Va to 1stMarDiv
WABECK, James F (3049) MCSC Albany Ga to HQMC
WADSWORTH, Phillip E (3537) AirFMFPac to MCAS Miami
WEBSTER, Clifton (1841) MCB CampPen to MarCorCasCo TI FFT
WELSH, Charles R (4029) MCS Quant to 6th MCRD Atla
WILLIAMS, Samuel H (0369) LanForTraLant LCRk NorVa to MCB CampPen
WOOTEN, Willie M (0141) I-1 2dPhibTracCo Jax to 2dMarDiv
WRIGHT, Robert S (3516) 1stMarBrig to FMFPac 29 Palms

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

AMICO, Robert A (6419) MARTD MARTC NAS Bklyn to 2dMAW Air FMFPac MCAS CherPt
ANDERSON, Charles C (3049) I-1 Stf 89thSplInfCo to MCSA Philad
ARBOUR, Robert E (4029) MCRD SDiego to MarCorSupActy Phila
ARNOLD, Karl Jr (3537) MCRD SDiego to MCAS El Toro
ARNOLD, Richard (4312) 4th MCRD to MCB CamLej
BAKER, Paul R (3049) MCSC Albany to I-1 2dAWBtry
BASCO, Claude J (0141) MB NB Chasn to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
BAXTER, Russell E (3049) LanForTraUPac Coronado SDiego to MCB 29 Palms

BEARD, Charles R (1381) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
BEARD, Claude B (3049) I-1 Stf 23InfCo Tacoma Wash to 29 Palms
BEEN, Ernest R (6613) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Mfs
BELEW, Noah H (4671) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
BENTLEY, Eugene H (4131) 1stMAW to MCB 29 Palms
BIERD, William V (4313) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
BLACKWELL, W C (6461) MCAAS Beaufort to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
BOUCHARD, Gerald F (2511) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
BOUNDS, William W (2111) MCSC Albany to MCSC Barstow
BRATCHER, Richard L (3049) 2dMAW AirFMFPac to I-1 8thRifCo
BRESSERT, Albert E (6412) MAD NATTC Mfs to 1stMarBrig
BRIDGES, Clyde J (3371) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac El Toro
BROOKER, James T (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
BROWN, Gerald S (0811) 5th MCRD to 2dMarDiv
BROWN, Harvey C Jr. (2771) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
BROWN, Marvin A (3049) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
BROWN, Virgil L (3049) 1stMarBrig to I-1 Stf 23InfCo Tacoma Wash
BUCKALEW, Robert G (3071) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
BURDEN, Charles D (3371) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
CAGLE, Hubert L (2511) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
CASE, Samuel (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
CLAPSADDE, Robert E (6481) AirFMFPac to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
CLARK, Dallas (4131) HQMC to Camp HMSmith Oahu TH
CLAYTON, Frederic H (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
COLEMAN, Paul F (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SDiego
COSTINE, William J (3049) I-1 Stf 91st InfCo San Angelo Tex to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
CRAVER, Donald A (6614) MCRD SDiego to 2dMAW AirFMFPac CherPt
CULWELL, Robert H (4131) 5th MCRD to AFR&TV Serv Los Angeles
CURWEN, Frances A (0161) 9th MCRD to MAD NATTC NAS Jax
DAVIS, Edison C (0369) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv
DEGRAW, Jay W (3516) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv
DELUCA JR., Michael (2771) LanForTraLant LCRk NorVa to MCRD SDiego
DESHOTEL, Beauvin J (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB CampPen
DEW, Henry L (0761) MCB 29 Palms to MCRD SDiego
DITTMAN, Frank L (3516) MarCorSupActy Phila to 2dMarDiv
DOLEZEL, Ed E (6511) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
DONNELLY, Edward F (6442) MAD NATTC Mfs to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
DONOHUE, Edward A (0141) 1stMCRD to MAG-26 2dMAW MCAS New River
EAGER, Albert P (6621) 1stMAW to NAAS Edenton NC
EUBANK, William E (6511) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Jax
EVANS, Jesse (0141) 12th MCRD to MB NRC NB Ptsmh
FAIRCHILD, Cecil A (3537) MarCorComp NavAdvGrp Korea to 1stMarDiv
FINN, Robert J (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
FISK JR., George L (6511) MarTraReplGrp-20 MCAS CherPt to MAD NATTC Jax
FLYNN, George J (6412) 1stMarBrig to AirFMFPac MCAS CherPt
FRANK, Roy B (0811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
GALINDO, Roland G (2529) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
GANAS JR., Pete (0411) 6th MCRD to ForTrps CamLej
GOEHRING, John A (3516) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
GOODMAN, Billy L (0369) MarCorComp Korea to 1stMarDiv
GREEN, Worth F (3049) MCRD PI to I-1 8th SplInfCo
HAFFEL, Robert C (1841) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupActy Phila
HAMILTON, Elbert H (0369) 1stMarDiv to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
HARRISON, Robert A (3537) 1stMarDiv to MCS Quant
HARDY, Ronald E (7041) MCAS Kaneohe Bay to MARTD MARTC NAS Atla
HESTER, Lafayette M (3051) 1stMAW to ForTrps 29 Palms
HICKEY JR., John E (2511) 2dMarDiv to MCRD SDiego
HIGGINS, Richard D (1169) 2dMarDiv to MB WashDC
HUBBARD, Mark H (6413) MARTD MARTC Olathe Kans to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
HUNTLEY, Herman (3231) MB WashDC to MCB CampPen
JOHNSTON, William D (0761) 1stMCRD to MCB 29 Palms
JONES, James D (6481) MAD NATTC Mfs to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
JONES, Robert J (6612) MCRD SDiego to MCAS El Toro
JORDAN, William F (6711) MARTD MARTC Olathe Kans to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
KEANE, Thomas T (2511) ForTrps to MCB CampPen FFT
KELEHER, Robert E (0811) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv
KEMPER, Dean P (6511) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Jax

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 86)

Susan Oliver



TRANSFERS

[continued from page 84]

KENNELLY, Edward M (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
KERR, John C (0231) 2dMAW AirFMF-
Lant to MB Pearl
KING, James R (2741) ForTrps FMFPac
to MCRD SDiego
KINKARE, Marion C (0369) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
KINNEY, Clarence R (7041) MCAF
Santa Ana to 1stMarBrig
KLARNER, James J (0369) 1-1 Stf 9th
InfBrig Chgo to 2dMarDiv
KRAFT, Lee H (0141) 8th MCRD to
MCRD SDiego
KREBS JR, Charles A (0161) 2dMarDiv
to MCB CampPen
KRUEGER, Donald C (0231) MB Pearl
to MCS Quant
LADABOUCHE, Thomas J (3071) 1st-
MAW to MCAS CherPt
LANGENBACK, Clifton C (6413) MA-
RTD MARTC NAS NorVa to 2dMAW
AirFMF Lant MCAS CherPt
LEWICKI, Robert J (6511) AirFMFPac
to 1stMarBrig
LODGINSKI, Donald P (2529) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
LONGENETT, Donald W (2529) 1stMAW
to 2dMarDiv
LOUGHIN JR, Winfield (1381) 5th MC-
RRD to 1stMarBrig
LOYER, Harold B (6412) MARTD MA-
RTC NAS NorVa to 2dMAW MCAS
CherPt
LYNN, James D (6511) 1stMarBrig to
MAD NATTC Jax
MARTIN, Cecil (1833) 6th MCRD to
ForTrps CamLej
MARDIS, Armand (3049) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
MAURER JR, Kenneth L (6715) MCAS
CherPt to 1stMarBrig
MALONEY, Francis J (6412) MARTD
MARTC NAS So Weymouth Mass to
MCAS Miami Fla
MC MAHON, Francis J (2511) 1-1 Stf
55mmHowBn Phila to QMSchol Ft.
Lee Va
MCMULLEN, John W (6511) MCRD PI
to MCAS Miami
MCPARTLAND, Paul D (0369) 6th MC-
RRD to MCRD PI
MELBY II, John E (6933) AirFMFPac
to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
MENIER, Marcel (3311) MCB Pearl to
MCAS El Toro
MERRELL, Robert H (6511) MARTD
MARTC NAS LosAlmo LBeach to
MAD NATTC Jax
MILLER, Daniel M (2639) 2dMAW Air-
FMFLant to AirFMFPac MCAS El
Toro
MORTIMER, David C (0369) 3dMarDiv
to MAG-13 2dMAW NAAS Edenton
NC
MOORE, William E (3051) MCAS Cher-
Pt to MCRD PI
MULFORD, Randolph M (4111) MCSC
Barstow to 3dMarDiv

NERECK SR, Benjamin J (4631) 12th
MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
NYE, Elaine F (6414) MAD NATTC Mfs
to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
OBYRNE, Leroy F (4029) MCB CamLej
to MCAS CherPt
OLYHAM, John C (3516) 1stMarBrig to
AirFMFLant MCAS CherPt
OLSKFI, Victor A (1341) MCS Quant to
1-1 3dEngR Co Youngstown
OSSORN, Paul M (2529) 1stMAW to
2dMarDiv
PASE, Robert R (6621) 1stMAW to
MACS-7 2dMAW
PAYTON, Buey L (3071) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
PHARES, Blair N (6511) MARTD MA-
RTC NAS Akron Ohio to AirFMFPac
MCAS El Toro
POARCH, Joseph (6412) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
POLLOCK, Paul D (5711) 5th MCRD
to 2dMAW AirFMFLant MCAS CherPt
PRATT, Charles M (2336) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
PRYOR, David L (0141) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS CherPt
REINER JR, Henry W (0231) FMFLant
to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
REED, Jerry L (2336) ForTrps FMFPac
to 1stMarDiv
RENZIEHAUSEN, Frederick J (3311)
MCB CamLej to MB Pearl
ROADK, Guy W (2543) 1stMAW to 1st-
MarDiv
ROBINSON, Carl V (2741) 3dMarDiv to
MCSFA Sfran
RODGERS, William J (6511) 1stMarBrig
to MAD NATTC Jax
ROGERS, Robert F (6413) AirFMFPac
to 1stMarBrig
ROMANELLI, James F (6481) 1stMAW
to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
ROWE JR, Oscar H (2639) HQMC to
2dMAW
RYDER JR, Thomas E (2639) MAG-14
2dMAW NAAS EdentonNC to AirFMF-
Pac MCAS El Toro
SCHAFFER, August W (6413) MARTD
MARTC NAS Lincoln Neb to Air-
FMFPac MCAS El Toro
SCHAFER, Rodger E (6413) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
SCHULD, Frank J (3311) 1stMAW to
AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
SCOTT, Miller W (0369) MCS Quant to
MB EleAct Sasebo
SHOTWELL, Clifton P (1345) 5th MC-
RRD to ForTrps FMFLant CamLej
SHAW, Virgil R (1833) 8th MCRD to
1stMarDiv
SKI3ICKI, Ronald T (6441) MAD NA-
TTC Mfs to AirFMFPac MAG-14 NA-
AS Edenton NC
SMITH, Lester W (0141) MCRD SDiego
to MCAS El Toro FFT
SMITH Robert E (1341) 1stMarBrig to
MCAS CherPt
SNOW, Richard W (3049) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to 56thSigBn Bellingham Wash
SNYDER, Owen A (6481) 1stMarBrig to
AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro FFT
SPRAGUE, Claude R (3049) 1-1 Stf
50thInfCo Wheeling WVa to MCSC
Albany Ga
STANBRO, Warren J (1316) 5th MC-
RRD to ForTrps FMFLant CamLej
STARKWEATHER, Albert A (3311) MCB
29 Palms to AirFMFPac MCAS El
Toro

STARBUCK, James W (6413) 1stMAW
to MAD NATTC Jax
STEMPHENSON, Thomas J (2529) 1st-
MAW to 1stMarDiv
STEWART, Carl (6413) 1stMAW to Air-
FMFPac MCAS El Toro
STONE, Evelyn R (0761) 3dMarDiv to
ForTrps 29 Palms
STREET, Ira T (6413) MARTD MA-
RTC NAS Bklyn to 2dMAW AirFMF-
Lant MCAS CherPt
STANDARD, Raymond B (6511) 1stMar-
Brig to MAD NATTC Jax
SWITZER, Robert F (6715) 1stMarBrig
to MCAS Beaufort
TAPPER, John V (3051) 3dMarDiv to
ForTrps CamLej
TAYLOR, Walker S (6715) MCAS El
Toro to 1stMarBrig
TESH, David M (1811) 6th MCRD to
2dMarDiv
THUMAS JR, Vernon (1381) 6th MC-
RRD to 2dMarDiv
TIMS, Kenneth W (3049) MCSC Albany
Ga to Camp Butler Okinawa
UNDERHILL, Herbert (0849) LanFor-
TraUpac Coronado SDiego to MarCor-
Cor Ft Sfran
VERGOPIA, John L (0369) HQMC to
2dMarDiv
WALDEN, Paul W (3049) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to MCS Quant
WALDRON, Howard B (0369) 1stMarDiv
to FMFPac Camp HMSmith Oahu
WALLACE JR, Henry T (1811) 1stMar-
Div to MCRD PI
WALTON, Ray E (1381) LanForTraUpac
Coronado SDiego to 1stMarDiv
WARR, John C (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1-1
Stf 9thInfBn Chgo
WARREN, Billy (3431) 1st MCRD to
MCS Quant
WATSON, Wayne E (0369) HQMC to
2dMarDiv
WELCH, John E (1381) MB EleAct
Yokosuka to 2dMarDiv
WELLS, Lawrence J (1811) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
WIEGERT, Harvey M (6413) MAD NA-
TTC Mfs to 2dMAW AirFMFLant
MCAS CherPt
WIMBISH, Clarence R (3618) 1stMar-
Brig to MCAF Santa Ana Calif
WOLFKIEL, Richard (2771) MB NS
CherPt to ForTrps FMFLant CamLej
ZEKAS, Thomas J (2561) 3dMarDiv to
NAAS Edenton NC

STAFF SERGEANTS

ACHORD, Robert L (0161) MCSC Bar-
stow to 1stMarDiv
ADAMS, Billy J (1841) 1stMarDiv to
1-1 3d155mmGunBry Salem Ore
ADKINS JR, Russell L (1345) 6th MC-
RRD to 2dMarDiv
AGLER, Richard M (6613) 1stMarBrig
to MARTD MARTC NAS Willow
Grove Pa
ALCANTAR, Alton F (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
ALLEY JR, Denzel D (6412) MAD NA-
TTC Mfs to MCAS CherPt
ALTMAN, John L (0741) MCAS CherPt
to MCB 29 Palms
AMARAL, Manuel P (1811) MB EleAct
Yokosuka to 1stMarDiv
ARDISON, Albert L (0741) 1stMarDiv
to MCB 29 Palms
ASBURY, Casbel G (1811) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
ASHMORE, Kent D (6715) 1stMAW to
MARTD MARTC NAS Olafthe Kans
BABCOCK, General L (0111) 6th MC-
RRD to 2dMarDiv
BAGLEY, Carroll B (3061) 3dMarDiv to
MarCorActy Albany Ga
BARKER, Donald G (0369) MCRD S-
Diego to MCB NavFor GunBry
BAKER, Edward A (3041) 1-1 Stf 66th
InfCo Yakima Wash to MCSC Barstow
BAKER, William H (2533) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS Beaufort
BALKEJOWSKI, Paul L (2111) MCSC
Albany to MCRD SDiego
BALLARD, Robbie R (1811) 3dMarDiv
to 1stMarDiv
BALCOM, Owen C (1811) 6th MCRD
to 2dMarDiv
BARFIELD, Laneir B (0761) ForTrps
FMFLant to MCB 29 Palms
BARNES, Harold I (0141) 3dMarDiv to
ForTrps CamLej
BEASLEY, Maurice (0741) 1stMarDiv to
MCB 29 Palms
BELL, Joe E (1833) 3dMarDiv to MCB
CampPen
BENNETT, James H (1371) 2dMarDiv to
MCB CampPen FFT
BEVILACQUA, Allan C (0369) 3dMar-
Div to 2dMarDiv
BLESKEY, Martin F (0141) 3dMarDiv
to MCRD SDiego
BLUNT, John W (3071) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
BOHMAN, Patrick H (3537) 5th MC-
RRD to 2dMarDiv
BOSSE, Derwood R (0141) 1stMarDiv to
9th MCRD
BOYER, Robert G (2541) 1stMAW to
ForTrps CamLej
BOWMAN, Jack E (0141) MCAS Kaneo-
he Bay to 1stMarDiv
BRADLEY, Donald J (6431) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
BREAKFIELD, Broadus (1345) 1stMar-
Div to MCB CamLej
BRECKENRIDGE JR, Lloyd L (1169)
ForTrps to HQMC
BRIDGES JR, Robert (6611) MAD NA-
TTC Mfs to 1stMarBrig
BROUGHT JR, Wallace C (0369) MCS
Quant to 1stMarBrig
BROUSSARD, Nelson J (2531) MB Ele-
Act Sasebo Japan to 3dMarDiv
BROWN, Harry R (6461) 1stMarBrig to
MCAS El Toro FFT
BROWN, Orville W (2511) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS Beaufort

BRYANT, Norman R (3371) 3dMarDiv
to AirFMFPac El Toro FFT
BUCKLEY, Arthur G (2171) 1stMarDiv
to MCB 29 Palms
BUCKNER, Irvin E (3041) 1-1 Stf 3d-
SplTrkCo to MB NB Chan
BUENFILL, George (5593) MCRD SDiego
to MAFAC
BUETTNER, Lee K (0369) MCB Cam-
Pen to MCAS El Toro
BURKHARDT JR, Glaser F (2111) 1-1
MCRD 29 Palms HowBry NPT to MCB
CampPen FFT
BURNS, Kenneth R (6641) MCAS Cher-
Pt to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
BURNS, Stanley B (3516) MAG-14 2d-
MAW NAAS Edenton NC to AirFMF-
Pac MCAS El Toro
BURNS, Wayne A (3001) 1-1 SplInfCo
Johnson Pa to MCB CampPen
CALLEN, Nelson K (2511) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
CAMPBELL, James T (0141) 3dMarDiv
to MCS Quant
CAPKOVIC, Edward W (0369) 3dMarDiv
to FMFLant NB NorVa
CARPENTER, Raymond R (0369) MC-
RRD PI to MB NSWDY Ptsh Va
CARTAGENA-TORRES, Manuel (3011)
MAG-26 2dMAW New River Jax to
MCAS Beaufort
CARTER, Elmer M (3049) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to MCB CampPen
CASTANEDA, Alfred (0141) 1-1 Stf
20thRCo Des Moines to 2dMarDiv
CASTRO, Valente (0141) MCB CampPen
to 12th MCRD
CAW Dillard D (3516) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
CHANCE, David V (3041) 1-1 Stf 7th
RRC Lytle to MCAS El Toro
CHANDLER, Roy (6600) MCRD SDiego
to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
CHELMER, Samuel E (0141) MCS Quant
to MARTD MARTC NAS Willow
Grove Pa
CHILDERS, James A (1833) 3dMarDiv
to 1stMarDiv
CHIRAS, Thomas J (6613) MARTD
MARTC NAS Weymouth Mass to MAD
NATTC Jax
CHURCHILL, Clinton R (2531) HQMC
to ForTrps CamLej
CLADER, Lamar (6413) MARTD MA-
RTC NAS NorVa to MCAS CherPt
CLARK, Robert L (3041) MB NRC NB
NorVa to MCSC Albany
CLARK, Wallace F (0141) 3dMarDiv to
9th MCRD
CLARK, Walter W (3049) 1-1 Stf 6th
InfCo Cumberland Md to 2dMAW
CLAYPOOL, George R (1811) 3dMarDiv
to 1stMarDiv
CLUBB, Robert A (4312) 5th MCRD to
MCB CamLej
CLYDE, Wade (1811) 3dMarDiv to 2d-
MarDiv
COLE, Louis G (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1st-
MarDiv
COLLINS, Daniel J (0121) MB NB
Chan to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
CORNELIUS JR, John W (1811) 3dMar-
Div to 1stMarDiv
COUDRIGHT, Ernest (0141) 4th MC-
RRD to AirFMFLant MCAS CherPt
COWAN JR, Robert L (0141) 6th MC-
RRD to 2dMarDiv
COWEN, Everett J (6413) MARTD MA-
RTC NAS NorVa to AirFMFPac MC-
AS El Toro
COLE, ART, Woodrow W (4131) MCSFA
Sfran to MCB CampPen FFT
CRABTREE, Winston C (0141) ForTrps
FMFPac to 9th MCRD
CUMMINGS, Arthur L (1371) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CampPen
DAKER, Burton K (1811) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
DALES, Frank L (3041) 9th MCRD
to MCB 29 Palms
DAMON, Howard L (1519) MCS Quant
to 3dMarDiv
DANIELS, Clifton W (0369) LanFor-
TraULant LCreek NorVa to 1stMar-
Brig
DATH JR, Gerald (6412) 1stMAW to
AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
DAVIDSON JR, Henry J (0369) MCRD
SDiego to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
DECKER, Frederick N (0141) 1stMC-
RRD to NTC Bainbridge
DEENEY, Ronald L (6641) MCRD S-
Diego to MARTD MARTC NAS Dal
DELANEY, Donald L (0721) HQMC to
MCR 29 Palms
DELEON, James A (0369) 3dMarDiv to
LanForTraUpac Coronado SDiego
DENAPOLI, Richard S (6511) MCS
Quant to MAD NATTC Jax
DIAZ, Robert (0369) MB Pearl to 1st-
MarDiv
DICKSON, Daniel H (6613) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
DOLAN, Robert F (3041) 1-1 Stf 9th-
InfCo NewPort NewsVa to 2dMarDiv
DONG, Eddie K (5534) 3dMarDiv to
AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro FFT
DOWDY, Lonnie "E" (1833) MCRD PI
to 2dMarDiv
DUFFY, Kenneth J (1316) 6th MCRD
to MCB CampPen FFT
DZIARNOWSKI, Joseph A (2131) MCB
CampPen to 1-1 2d155mmHowBry Tex-
arkena Tex
EDSON, Edsel E (0369) 3dMarDiv to
MB NB LBeach
EELLS, Elmer T (2531) 3dMarDiv to
ForTrps CamLej
ELIOS, George N (0141) MCB CamLej
to 1-1 11thInfBn Chgo
ELLIS, Melvin (3311) MAD NATTC
Mfs to MCB CampPen FFT
ENGLAND, Eric R (0369) MCRD SDiego
to 1stMarDiv
ERVING, William L (6621) MCRD S-
Diego to MCAS El Toro
FARMER, Donald B (5591) MCRD S-
Diego to MB NB Subic Bay Luzon RP
FAY, Everett R (1300) MCAAS Beaufort
to MCB CamLej



Leatherneck magazine

FELLION, Robert L (3041) 1stMarBrig to MCSG Albany
 FERRARI, Joseph G (0811) 2dMarDiv to MCB Camp Pen FFT
 FERREE, Ellsworth L (0141) MCB Cam-
 Lej to 4th MCRDR
 FETTER, Gerald L (2111) 3dMarDiv to
 AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro FFT
 FINDSEN, Martin W (3051) MCRD S-
 Diego to FortTrps 29 Palms
 FLOCK, Edward E (1341) 3dMarDiv to
 2dMarDiv
 FLOURNOY, Dalton A (2511) 1stMAW
 to 1stMarDiv
 FOGLEMAN, Francis K (0369) 3dMar-
 Div to 2dMarDiv
 FOX, Franklin D (3111) MB Pearl to
 MAG-26 2dMAW MCAS New River
 Jax NC
 FRANKE, Charles S (1861) 3dMarDiv
 to 1stMarDiv
 GALLAGER, Bobby S (0369) MCRD S
 Diego to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
 GAMLIN, Franklin B (1811) 3dMarDiv
 to 2dMarDiv
 GARBOWSKI, Tadeus E (0231) 3dMar-
 Div to FMFLant NB Norfolk
 GARCILASO, Mitchell I (3561) Mar-
 CorComp Nav Adv Korea to MCB Cam-
 Pen
 GARDNER, Burton G (6412) MARTD
 MARTC NAS Mpls to MAD NATTC
 Mfs
 GARRISON, Norville (0369) LanForTra-
 U-Pac Coronado SDiego to 1stMarBrig
 GENTILE, Thomas (0369) 3dMarDiv to
 2dMarDiv
 GILFEDDER, Roy R (6511) 1stMAW to
 MAD NATTC Jax
 GILSTRAP, Lester (2311) MB NAS Jax
 to MCB Camp Pen FFT
 GIOVANNETTI, Maurice L (6441) 1st-
 MAW to MAD NATTC Jax
 GLADLE JR, Frederic E (0369) 3dMar-
 Div to 1stMarDiv
 GOODWIN, Johnny W (6481) MB NAS
 Jax to MAG-26 2dMAW MCAF New
 River Jax NC
 GOURDIN, Edward E (0369) 1stMarDiv
 to MB NAS Whidbey Is Oak Harbor
 Wash
 GRIMM, Joseph (1461) FMFPac
 to MAD NATTC Mfs
 GROVUM, Elden F (3537) 3dMarDiv to
 1stMarDiv
 GUSS, Joseph (3011) 3dMarDiv to 2d-
 MarDiv
 GUSTIN, Dane R (0141) I-1 Stf 3d-
 SupCo Dayton to 2dMarDiv
 HAINES, Jonathan R (0141) 12th MC-
 RRD to MCAS El Toro
 HALEY, George C (5544) 3dMarDiv to
 NavResSta WashDC
 HALL, Conrad (3071) 1stMAW to MCAS
 Miami
 HAMMETT JR, Mardus A (6621) MCRD
 SDiego to Prov HedRon NAAS Edenton
 NC
 HAMRICK, Alva R (0141) 3dMarDiv to
 MB NB Ptsmh Va
 HAND, Jesse A (0369) MCRD PI to
 2dMarDiv
 HANNA, Stuart G (5581) MB Pearl to
 MCRD PI
 HANSON, Harold E (6611) MARTD
 MARTC NAS Mpls to MAD NATTC
 Mfs
 HARRIS, Warren F (0141) 6th MCRDR
 to 2dMarDiv
 HARTZEL, Gerald L (6413) 1stMAW to
 MCAS El Toro
 HASKIN, James A (3051) 1stMAW to
 FortTrps FMFPac 29 Palms
 HATKE, Kenneth L (6412) 1stMarBrig
 to MAD NATTC Mfs
 HAYES, Harry R (0141) FlagAlw COM-
 PHIBGRU 2 to 5th MCRD Chgo
 HEATHERLY, John M (3516) 6th MC-
 RRD to MCB CamLej
 HEFFERMAN, Robert D (6641) MCRD
 SDiego to 2dMAW MCAS NewRiver
 Jax NC
 HEHNER JR, Walter K (0141) 93d Spl-
 InfCo Joplin Mo to 1stMarDiv
 HENDERSON, Robert H (0811) 1stMar-
 Brig to 2dMarDiv
 HENDRIX, Robert E (3049) 3dMarDiv
 to MCSG Albany Ga
 HERRMAN, Clifford O (1811) 3dMarDiv
 to 1stMarDiv
 HEYSE, Rudolf F (0369) 1stMarBrig to
 MCAF Santa Ana
 HIATT, Arthur E (0741) 5th MCRDR
 to MCB 29 Palms
 HIGGINBOTHAM, Wayne D (6481) MAD
 NATTC Mfs to AirFMFPac MCAS El
 Toro
 HILTON, Joe D (6412) 1stMarBrig to
 MAG-4 2dMAW NAAS Edenton NC
 HILL, Preston C (1741) 1stMAW to 1st-
 MarDiv
 HOBUS, James C (2131) MCSG Barstow
 to I-1 1st75mmAAABn Freemansburg
 Va
 HOGBERG, Harold R (3531) 3dMarDiv
 to 1stMarDiv
 HOLBROOK, James H (0141) 1stMar-
 Brig to Camp H M Smith
 HOLLAND, Bob W (1111) MB NOTS
 China Lake Calif to 1stMarDiv
 HOOK, Jack E (0141) MB NS Kodiak
 Al to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
 HOPKINS, James E (2511) 3dMarDiv to
 1stMarDiv
 HORNSBY JR, William R (0369) MAG-
 14 2dMAW NAAS Edenton NC to
 MCRD PI
 HOSEK JR, Louis O (0811) 3dMarDiv
 to 1stMarDiv
 HOVEY, Gordon J (6511) 1stMAW to
 MCAS CherPt
 HOWARD, Frank C (3371) MAG-32 2d-
 MAW MCAAS Beaufort to MCB Cam-
 Pen FFT
 HOWLINGCRANE JR, James (6511)
 AirFMFPac MfD NATTC Jax
 HUNTER, Donald W (0369) 3dMarDiv
 to 1stMarDiv
 HUNTER JR, William W (3311) MCAS
 Kaneohe Bay to MCS Quant

HUNTON, Herbert R (0369) 3dMarDiv
 to 2dMarDiv
 HUCKS, Howard M (0811) MCRD S-
 Diego to 1stMarDiv
 INGRAM, William E (0369) 3dMarDiv
 to 2dMarDiv
 JACK, Harry B (2131) 3dMarDiv to
 AirFMFPac El Toro FFT
 JACKSON, James F (3041) I-1 Stf 2d-
 SplTrkCo Sacramento to 2dMarDiv
 JACOBICK, William R (6413) MARTD
 MARTC NAS Nrlns to AirFMFPac
 MCAS El Toro
 JAMES, William (0741) 1stMarDiv to
 MCB 29 Palms
 JANS, Michael G (3061) 8th MCRDR
 to MCB Camp Pen FFT
 JAUQUES, Charles E (0369) 3dMarDiv
 to 2dMarDiv
 JENNINGS, Walter L (6613) 1stMAW
 to MAD NATTC Mfs
 JOHNSON, Frank J (3431) H&SBN
 FMFPac Oahu to MCAS El Toro
 JOHNSON, Gilbert E (0141) MD USS
 LAKE CHAMPLAIN to 9th MCRDR
 JOHNSON, James A (7041) 1stMAW to
 NAAS Edenton NC
 JONES, Dewey E (2543) HQMC to MC-
 RD SDiego
 JONES, Herman H (0741) 1stMarDiv to
 MCB 29 Palms
 JONES, Roy E (6413) MARTD MARTC
 NAS Nrlns to AirFMFPac MCAS El
 Toro
 JONES, William C (3049) Camp S D
 Butte to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
 JOUBERT, Richard M (2543) HQMC to
 Camp H M Smith Oahu
 KAMP, Robert D (1345) I-1 Stf 4th-
 AWBtry (SP) Mad Wisc to MCB Cam-
 Pen
 KEATING, Richard Jr (3049) MB NS
 SI SFr to MAR PAC FFT
 KELLEY, James G (0369) 3dMarDiv to
 2dMarDiv
 KELLY, Everett L (3011) MCAS Kaneohe
 Bay to MCB CamLej
 KELLY, Robert M (0141) I-1 Stf 4th-
 InfCo GLakes to 2dMarDiv
 KENNEDY, Gerald L (6641) MCRD S-
 Diego to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
 KERLEY, James B (0369) 9th MCRDR
 to MCB Camp Pen
 KING, Frank C (6412) 1stMAW to MAD
 NATTC Jax
 KING, Jack M (0369) 1stMarDiv to
 MB Pearl
 KING, William F (0141) 8th MCRDR
 to 1stMarDiv
 KIRK, William M Jr (6413) MAD NA-
 TTC Mfs to MAG-16 2dMAW New
 River Jax NC
 KLUDY, Ramon K (0811) 3dMarDiv to
 1stMarDiv
 KOESTLER, Vincent D (5711) MCAS
 Miami Fla to MCB Camp Pen
 KOHLHOFF, Arthur A (0431) COM-
 PHIBGRU I to 1stMarDiv
 KOMPIER, Andrew D (6413) 1stMAW
 to MCAS CherPt
 KOONTZ, David H (0369) 3dMarDiv to
 2dMarDiv
 KNIGHT, Edwin L (2543) 1stMarBrig to
 2dMarDiv
 KRUEGER, Richard W (3049) 56th Spl-
 InfCo Bellingham Wash to MCB 29
 Palms
 KUSTURIN, Martin (3411) MB NAS
 Mfs to MCB CamLej
 LANE, Warren R (0141) 1stMarBrig to
 6th SplInfCo Cumberland Md
 LAPETINA, Bobby C (6761) 1stMAW
 to MCSG CherPt
 LEMIEUX, Joseph R (0231) 3dMarDiv
 to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
 LEONIDA, Leonidas N (3516) 1stMar-
 Div to MCB Camp Pen
 LINDEMAN, Don J (0369) 3dMarDiv to
 MAG-14 2dMAW NAS Edenton NC
 LINDSEY, Fermon (5711) MCRD PI to
 MCB Camp Pen FFT
 LISENBY, William E (6511) 1stMar-
 Brig to MAD NATTC Jax
 LITTLE, John (3036) MCB Camp Pen to
 I-1 26th SplTrkCo Sacramento Calif
 MAFFETT JR, Harold K (0141) 5th
 MCRDR to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
 MAGEE JR, James T (2771) MCS Quant
 to 1stMarBrig
 MAGUIRE, Paul B (6442) 1stMarBrig to
 MAD NATTC Mfs
 MAIDEN, John E (2533) MarCommDet
 USS MT MCKINLEY to MarCorActy
 2dMAW MCAS CherPt
 MAJEWSKI, Edward H (0369) 3dMarDiv
 to 2dMarDiv
 MANCARI, William R (0141) 3dMarDiv
 to MCS Quant
 MAREK, Gaylord J (0141) MCB CamLej
 to 6th EngrCo Knoxville Tenn
 MARQUEZ JR, Charles V (0141) 1st-
 MAW to MCS CherPt
 MARSIGLIA, Miguel A (6413) 1stMar-
 Brig to MAD NATTC Mfs
 MASHBURN, Roland B (3041) I-1 Stf
 31st InfCo Johnson City to FortTrps
 Camp Lej
 MATTE, Leland J (0141) MCB Camp Pen
 to MCRD SDiego
 MC DANIEL, Harry R (0141) 3dMarDiv
 to MCRD PI
 MCDANIELS, Kenneth E (1341) MCSG
 Albany Ga to MB WashDC
 MCKINLEY, Earl L (1341) 1stMarBrig
 to 1stMarDiv
 MC KINLEY, Edward J (0141) 9th MC-
 RRD to MCRD PI
 MC LENDON, Raymond L (6621) MCRD
 SDiego to MCAS El Toro
 MC PHERSON, Hubert L (0141) 3dMar-
 Div to 2dMarDiv
 MC MANUS, Charles G (2636) MCRD
 PI to AirFMFPac MCAS El Toro
 MC NEAL, Doyle L (2543) 1stMAW to
 FortTrps 29 Palms
 MC ROBERTS, Charles H (0369) 3dMar-
 Div to MCS Quant
 MEADER, James A (2511) MCRD S-
 Diego to 1stMarDiv
 MEHOK, John J (0141) 2dMAW to 9th
 MCRDR

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 89)



"Spring is here—the grass is riz. I wonder where my Leatherneck is!"

Notify our Circulation Department of any change in your address. The Post Office will not forward any magazine unless additional postage is paid in advance. Use the coupon below. Mail to: LEATHERNECK, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Name (print) _____

NEW ADDRESS

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

OLD ADDRESS

(attach old address label if available)

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

COMEBACK

[continued from page 51]

Communists' idea of people's democracy.

I stumbled over a loose rock and gasped, "Gomez, shut up and pay attention to the war."

Things were very noisy and I don't know whether he took my advice or not, but I sensed he was still beating his chops as we scrambled upwards. I concentrated on the job at hand, which wasn't easy for a guy with size twelve feet. I kept falling over rocks and into craters. I once made Lt. Petillo mad by saying Marines should wear spikes in assault, but I meant it. I mean, baseball shoes may not look too classy on those recruiting posters, but I always figured attacking an enemy position on top of a hill was like beating out a bunt uphill—the idea was to get there safely.

Anyway, we were maybe forty feet from the crest when they stopped us cold with the most concentrated wall of steel I ever hope to live through. Guys were dropping fast all along our ragged line of assault and we inched to a halt, throwing back as much lead as we could, but it didn't look good for making it or, for that matter, getting back down.

To my right I saw Lt. Petillo, a smear of blood on his cheekbone—probably a graze—waving us to the deck for a breather. I started to take cover behind a chopped up boulder when I noticed Gomez was still scrambling up the hill, like he'd just been called in from the bullpen.

"Gomez!" I screamed, "get down!"

Of course, he couldn't hear me. His tall, skinny back never faltered and his helmet bounced around on his head like an oversize cooking pot, and he never stopped his one-man attack on the gooney bunkers over us.

Gomez is my buddy, even if he is a screwball.

I got up and followed him.

I was not doing the hero bit at all; I thought poor Gomez was trying to commit suicide in an attempt to show us he was a Marine before he was a ballplayer. I figured it was my fault for riding him. I figured I would beat his brains out later for being such a meathead.

I stumbled over pebbles this time and looking back I guess it's what saved my life. My big feet I mean. The lieutenant said later I looked like a fullback with his shoelaces tied together. Every time I fell, I rolled and I must have been a difficult target for nothing touched me, though the stuff was picking lint off my shoulders and



whispering by both ears. Gomez was still up and ten feet from the first gooney bunker when I glanced over my shoulder to see if the rest of the boys were covering us.

Covering us hell, they were on their feet and digging for homeplate with Gomez and me; not a man had turned back and it was a wonderful sight seeing those dirty, sweaty faces hollering the kind of defiance and hatred and contempt that has taken so much real estate from the enemy all the way back to Tun Tavern. It was the greatest moment of my life, even counting my grand-slammer in Detroit six years ago.

We made the top behind Gomez and it was all smoke, flame, noise and shouting. A lot of the enemy took off down the reverse slope but plenty stuck around to mix it up at close quarters, so we had our hands full for a while.

I saw Gomez flipping grenades into a bunker then whirl and drop two Commies who were coming at him with chattering burp guns. He got them both but went down on both knees, with a surprised, sick look on his face. I couldn't get to him for several minutes as it took that long for the rest of us to wind things up and convince the goonies they'd been evicted.

Gomez was sprawled on his back with his head on a corpsman's lap. "I wanna see the lieutenant," he was saying angrily.

I knelt down beside him and took his hand, and I'm not ashamed to admit I had a lump in my throat the size of a catcher's mitt. "Take it easy, roomy," I said.

"Listen, Claw," he said, glaring up at me, "will you tell this nearsighted clown to stop mothering me and get the lieutenant?"

"He won't tell me where he's hit," the corpsman complained. "I'm only obeying orders. Lt. Petillo told me to take special care of the greatest fighting man since Gunga Din, whoever the hell he is."

"Gomez," I pleaded, "don't be proud. Where'd you get it? We wanna pull you through."

Gomez gritted his teeth and snarled, "There ain't nothing wrong with me except I sprained my ankle on that last pitch. Did you see that apple travel, Claw?"

"The grenade?" I asked dazedly.

"What's the difference," he snapped. "I got my fast one back, I could tell when it left my hand. Now, get the looney before I kick the stuff out of both of you."

The corpsman had already scrambled to his feet with a disgusted growl and was off to tend the guys who really needed him. I shoved a cigarette into Gomez's mouth, lit it and said, "What do you want the looney for, Gomez? You proved you're on our side."

"Look, Claw, I been doin' some serious thinking the past fifteen minutes and I just got to get it off my chest so will you stop talkin' and do like I ask?"

"Sure, sure," I soothed, grinning at him. "But you don't have to feel so bad about it. Telling him how right he was won't prove it more than the way you charged up the hill in the very teeth of—"

"Stop talkin' like a lousy movie and get the lieutenant—." He struggled to his feet, his eyes mean and narrow. "Never mind, he's coming."

The lieutenant panted up to us and almost embraced Gomez. "Son, I just heard the good news you are okay and I'm not going to make a long speech, but I'm putting you in for the big one. That was the greatest act of sheer guts I've ever seen and I want to. . ."

"Lt. Petillo, sir," Gomez said, drawing to attention and grimacing with the pain of his ankle. "I have been thinking over events of this afternoon and I don't mind saying I am shook up to say the least. I have a request, sir."

The lieutenant pounded Gomez on the shoulder, almost driving the poor guy into the ground. "Anything, Gomez, anything. I will darn your socks, wash your mess gear, anything."

"Nothing like that, sir. My request is this. I would appreciate it if you'd gather the men together who heard you say I won most of my games with the spitter. I would appreciate it if you'd tell them you (continued on page 94)

TRANSFERS

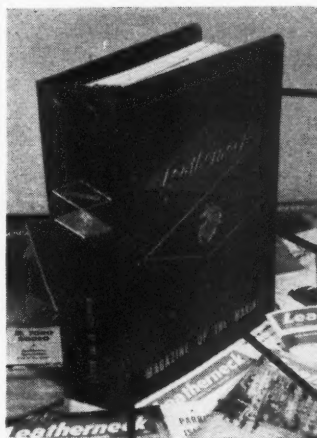
[continued from page 87]

MELIOUS, Frederick D (6412) MARTD
MARTC NAS Ntag to MAD NATTC
MIS.
MERRILL JR, George A (1811) 3dMar-
Div to 1stMarDiv
MERRITT, Glenn R (0369) MB NavFor
Marianas Guam to 1stMarDiv
MICHAL, John M (6741) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
MIHALOVICH, William P (0369) MAD
NATTC Jax to MCB CamPen FFT
MIKULSKY, John J (1861) 3dMarDiv to
ForTrps CamLej
MILLER, Carl F (2511) 1stMAW to
1stMarDiv
MILLER, Phillip L (6413) MAD NAT-
TTC MIs to MCAS Beaufort
MILLMAN, Glenn P (6614) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
MOODY, Kenneth A (0369) 3dMarDiv
to MCS Quant
MOORE, Hubert K (0369) MCAS Kane-
ohe Bay to 1stMarDiv
MORGAN, Philip W (6511) 1stMarBrig
to MAD NATTC Jax
MORRIS, Theodore R (0848) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CamPen
MOUTON, Bruce L (0231) FMFPac to
MAG-26 2dMAW MCAF NewRiver Jax
NC
MOYER, Leo F (0111) MCAS Kaneohe
Bay to ForTrps 29 Palms
MULL JR, Rober (0369) 3dMarDiv to
MCB CamLej
MULLINS, William A (0231) 3dMarDiv
to MAG-14 2dMAW NAAS Edenton
NC
MURAKAMI, Glenn W (0141) MB NS
Kodiak AI to MCAS EI Toro
MURPHY, Ravell J (0848) 3dMarDiv
to 1stMarDiv
MURRAY, James P (0369) HQMC to
FMF CamPen
NEELEY, Cecil A (1121) AirFMFPac to
MCRD SDiego
NIDA, Carl E (6431) MAD NATTC Jax
to AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
NORBUTT, Alfred (6511) 2dMAW to
MAD NATTC Jax
NORTHCUTT SR, Paul E (6641) MCRD
SDiego to AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
NORWARK, Lillie F (6432) 1stMAW
to MAD NATTC Jax
OGLESBY, Walter F (6621) MCRD S-
Diego to MCAS EI Toro
OKSENDAL, Arne K (6511) 1stMAW
to MAD NATTC Jax
O'NEILL, James T (1345) MCB CamPen
to MCRD SDiego
ORNEALS, Richard Y (6412) 1stMarBrig
to AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
ORR, Francis C (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MCS Quant
OWEN, Jack (0100) MAD NATTC NAS
Pac to HQMC
PADBURY, Bruce W (3537) 1stMAW to
1stMarDiv
PALMER, Rodger (6613) MAD NATTC
MIs to AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
PARKER, William F (6442) 2dMAW to
MAD NATTC MIs
PATINO JR, Arthur (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
PATTON, Doyle M (2529) MC WashDC
to MCB CamPen
PATTON, Robert D (0369) MCRD PI to
1stMarDiv
PAVELKA JR, Stephen (0369) 3dMarDiv
to 1stMarDiv
PEEPLES, Cary E (0761) 5thAutoWpns-
Btry Pico, Calif to 1stMarDiv
PESCATORE, Louis R (0111) 1st MC-
RDD to AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
PHILLIPS, Harold R (0141) MCB
CamPen to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
PINNEL, Garland R (0141) AirFMFPac
to MCAS EI Toro
POWELL, Claude M (6511) MAG-31 to
MAD NATTC Jax
PRICE, John A (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2d-
MarDiv
PRIDGEN, Lee M (3516) 6th MCRD
to 2dMarDiv
PYUN, Albert Y S (0141) 1stMAW to
1stMarDiv
RAFFEL, Richard R (0369) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
RAMONE, Francis M (1141) 6th MC-
RRD to ForTrps FMFLant CamLej
RAMSEY, William H (3531) 1stMAW to
AirFMFLant MCAS CherPt
READ, Melancthon C (0200) 3dMarDiv
2dMarDiv
REEVES, Louis E (2741) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS Alhambra Ga
RENO, Donald (0141) 3dMarDiv to
AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
REYNOLDS, George A (6431) 1stMAW
to MAD NATTC Jax
RIBLETT, James G (3041) 1-1 Stf 3th-
EngrCo CharWva to MB 15th Nav-
Dis Rodman
RICE, Willis J (0161) 3dMarDiv to For-
Trps FMFLant CamLej
RICHTMIRE, Frank S (0369) HQMC to
2dMarDiv
RINGLER, Jerry H (1371) MCRD PI to
1stMarDiv
RIVERS, Charlie W (0761) MCB CamLej
to MCB 29 Palms
ROACH, Norman E (0811) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
ROBERTSON, Floyd L (6431) 1stMAW
to MAD NATTC Jax
ROCHA, Antonio L (0369) 1stMarDiv to
1stMarDiv

RODGERS, James M (6412) 1stMarBrig
to MAG-14 2dMAW NAAS Edenton
NC
ROLLYSON, Austin R (1121) 2dMarDiv
to FMFLant NB NorVa
ROSE, John P (0141) 1stMarDiv to 12th
MCRD
ROTHCOCK, Jack C (0141) MCRD PI
to 2dTrkCo Augusta Ga
RUMMEL, Thomas R (6641) MCRD S-
Diego to AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
SAIN, Lonnie G (0141) 22dRRCO Wins-
ton-Salem NC to 2dMarDiv
SAINDON, Duane G (2533) MarComDet
USS MT MC KINLEY to MarCorActy
2dMAW MCAS CherPt
SAKERT JR, January (6811) MB NAS
Lakehurst NJ to AirFMFPac MCAS
EI Toro
SANSOM, Denton C (0141) 2dMarDiv
to 1-1 6thEngrCo Knoxville
SANTMYER, Carl F (2511) MCS Quant
to MCRD SDiego
SASAKI, Ronald M (6412) 1stMAW to
AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
SAVAGE, Hamilton D (3049) MB NAD
Fallbrook Calif to ForTrps FMFPac
29 Palms
SCALES, Merton J (6641) MARTD MA-
RTC NAS Dvr to AirFMFPac MCAS
EI Toro
SCHLECHT, Gerald E (0369) MCRD
SDiego to 1stMarBrig
SCHNEIDER, Ruben D (0161) MarCor-
CacCo Dept of Pac NS TI Sfran to
MCB CamPen
SCHONTER, Gerald L (6714) 1stMarBrig
to MCAS 2dMAW Jax NC
SCHROEDER, Frederick W (0369) 3d-
MarDiv to MCB CamLej
SCHROEDER, John E (1811) 8th MC-
RRD to 2dMarDiv
SCHROEDER, Robert R (0848) 3dMar-
Div to ForTrps 29 Palms
SCYOCURKA, Michel (7041) 1stMAW
to AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
SHELTON, Jason R (3371) MB NAS
CorpC to NAAS Edenton
SHEPPARD, John L (2771) 3dMarDiv
to ForTrps CamLej
SHEPPARD, Melvin G (0141) MB NAS
CorpC to MCAS EI Toro
SHERMAN, Andrew M (0369) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CamLej
SHIVERS, Robert (0431) MCB CamPen
to MB NS SDiego
SHOOP, Ronald H (2543) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
SILVIA, Alfred P (0161) MCS Quant to
1stMarBrig
SIMERMAN, John D (0369) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CamLej
SIMMONS, William C (2543) 1stMar-
Brig to 1stMarDiv
SMITH, John A (0369) MCRD SDiego
to 1stMarBrig
SPINK, Harold A (6441) 1stMAW to
MAD NATTC MIs
SOLADAY JR, Elliott (1811) 3dMarDiv
to MCAS EI Toro
STACEY, Aubrey V (1833) 3dMarDiv to
ForTrps CamLej
STAPLES, Ronald J (6412) MARTD
MARTC NAS Ntag to MAD NATTC
MIs
STITT, Rudolph B (6614) 2dMAW to
1stMarBrig
SULLENBERGER, Robert H (0369) 3d-
MarDiv to 2dMarDiv
SUTHERLAND JR, Frank S (2533) 3d-
MarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
SUTTER, Audrey G (6412) 2dMAW to
1stMarBrig
TARWATER, Gordon B (1391) MCAS
Mojave to 1stMarDiv
TEMELOFF, Stewart M (0848) 3dMar-
Div to ForTrps 29 Palms
TERCALA, Andrew J (0141) HQMC to
1-1 Stf 5thAWBtry Pico Calif
TERRY, Lawrence W (0369) HQMC to
2dMarDiv
THOMAS, Ivy D (3531) 8th MCRD to
1stMarDiv
TORRES JR, Frank (6611) MCRD S-
Diego to MARTD MARTC NAS Los
Angeles
TREADWELL, Cecil M (3041) MARTD
MARTC NAS Dvr to MCB CamPen
TREVINO, Mauro, R (0141) 3dMarDiv
to AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
TSUTSUMI, Ernest (0369) MCB CamPen
to MB NAS Whidbey Is Oak Harbor
Wash
TULL, Charles E (0141) 5th MCRD to
MCS Quant
TURNER, Franklin B (3071) 1stMarBrig
to AirFMFPac MCAS EI Toro
UNDERWOOD, Edward L (0111) 5th
MCRD to 2dMarDiv
UTTER, Gail R (3371) 3dMarDiv to
AirFMFPac EI Toro FFT
VAN DYNE, Donald F (0369) HQMC
to 2dMarDiv
WADE, Bobby J (0241) FMFPac to
MCRD PI
WALKER, Patrick H (0141) 3dMarDiv
to 1stMarDiv
WANLESS, William B (2511) 1stMAW
to 2dMarDiv
WARD, William D (3516) 1stMarDiv to
ForTrps CamLej
WARREN, Sloke (3531) 3dMarDiv to
ForTrps CamLej
WATSON (0141) 1stMarBrig to Camp
H M Smith
WEBB, Carl H (0141) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to MCB CamPen FFT
WEBBER, Richard H (0369) 1-1 Stf
20thRRCO DesMoines to 2dMarDiv
WEISENBURGER, James L (0369) 3d-
MarDiv to 2dMarDiv
WID, Harold A (0811) MCAS Kaneohe
Bay to 1stMarDiv
WELLS, Michael J (6442) MAD NATTC
MIs to AirFMFPac EI Toro
WERNER, Elmer J (2543) 2dMarDiv to
1stMarBrig
WILKINSON, Albern R (2111) MCRD
SDiego to 1stMarDiv
WILKINS, Billy J (3537) 8th MC-
RRD to 1stMarDiv

LOWER PRICE BETTER QUALITY ALL NEW BINDER

You'll find this completely new bril-
liant green and gold binder ideal to:



*Keep your
Leathernecks in
excellent
condition.

*Have your
Leathernecks
readily
at hand.

*Add an
additional touch
to your
library shelf.

*Save money—
Cost is lowest yet!

This is the newest edition of
an old favorite with *Leather-
neck* readers. The popular
binder has been redesigned;
covers have been strength-
ened for extra wear, and the
Marine emblem is embossed

both on the front and spine in gold. Best of all, due to
the demand for these quality binders, **THE PRICE
HAS BEEN REDUCED!**

Now you can have one of these binders, which holds
twelve issues of *LEATHERNECK*, for only \$2.00.
It's a quick, simple operation to insert your magazines
with the flexible, all metal, hangers supplied with the
binder.

Order yours now by filling out the coupon below. The
low price of \$2.00 includes handling and postage.

LEATHERNECK Bookshop
P.O. Box 1918
Washington 13, D. C.

Please send me a *LEATHERNECK* Binder at the new
reduced price of \$2.00.

☐ Remittance enclosed ☐ Bill me

Name

Address

City State

END

In Reserve



Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard



Official USMC Photo

The 1957 Camp Pendleton Commanding General's Trophy was won by the 16th Infantry Co., Duluth,

Minn. Major J. S. Nordling, CO of the company, received the award from Lt. Col. R. J. Haehl (L)

1958 MCROA Convention

The 32nd National Convention of the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association will be held May 23-25, 1958, in San Diego, Calif. The "General Holland M. Smith Chapter" will be the host.

General Smith has issued a personal invitation for all Reserve officers in the United States to attend. It is expected

that between 400 and 500 Marine officers will attend the convention, which will be held in San Diego's U.S. Grant Hotel.

"Space Travel" is this year's convention theme and several noted experts in this field have been scheduled as guest speakers.

For additional information, write:

Major John Clark, USMCR
4244 Midway Drive
San Diego 10, Calif.

Traveling Trooper

Staff Sergeant William Gordon, USMCR, runs second to none when it comes to esprit de corps.

Gordon, who is a New York state trooper and a member of the 11th Rifle Company, Freeport, L.I., N.Y., travels 250 miles each week from his home in Rhinebeck, N.Y. to attend drills. The sergeant is a veteran of

Korea, and has been a member of the 11th since 1954. He drives to Freeport on Monday, attends drill, stays overnight and returns to Rhinebeck the following day.

Cpl. F. R. Wachter
1st MCRRD,
Garden City, N. Y.

Veteran Recruit

The military term "recruit" normally means the opposite of "veteran," but a 17-year-old Hartford, Conn., youth is the exception to the rule.

Warren Lee Markey is both a veteran and a recruit in the 70th Infantry Co., Hartford. He has trained with the local Reservists for five years.

Markey had the typical youngster's desire for adventure and the normal childhood admiration for men in uniform, especially the Marines. This interest was fostered by Warren's father, Richard Markey, a WW I veteran, and his brother, Arthur, who was a member of the First Division during the early days of the Korean conflict.

The 70th was activated a few months after Warren's 12th birthday. When Arthur joined the unit, Mr. Markey also offered his services but could not reenlist because of his age. The elder Markey, however, has done much to help the unit during the past five years through his affiliation with the Marine Corps Fathers' Association.

Warren accompanied his brother to each company drill, and soon he was appointed the company mascot, complete with cut-down uniforms. By the time he was 14, the youngster was too big to remain a mascot, but still too young to enlist. Major John E. Richters, the CO, promoted him to "Corporal Mascot" and gave permission for him to take part in all regular training. The youngster rarely missed a formation.

When Warren reached his 17th birthday, there was no question about his future; he enlisted.

According to Mr. Markey, Warren's unofficial training produced these results: "He learned the meaning of discipline and respect for older people. He learned poise and how to take care of his property and his personal appearance."

70th Infantry Co.
Hartford, Conn.

Recognition

Fourteen years ago, Captain Donald L. Weiler was instrumental in his unit's success in the battle of the Koromokina River on Bougainville. The enemy had landed a number of troops in Koromokina Lagoon to face the 1st Battalion, Third Marines, Third Marine Division.



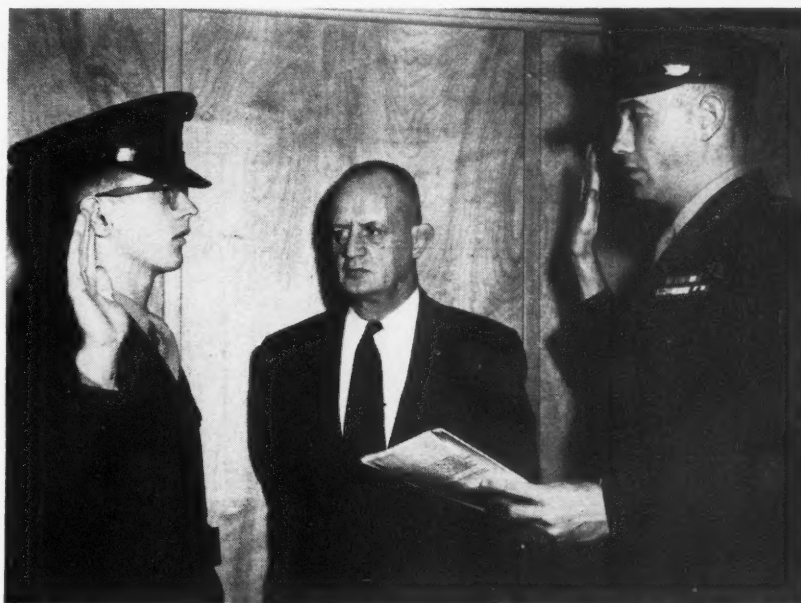
Photo by SSgt. Russell W. Savatt, Jr.
SSgt. William Gordon, 11th Rifle Co., Freeport, L.I., N.Y., showed Major Harry Hibber the 250-mile route he drives each week to drill

In the citation for the Legion of Merit which Weiler, now a lieutenant colonel, recently received, it stated that he . . . "was instrumental in causing his battalion's complete success in the Koromokina River battle in November, 1943. Over 200 enemy troops were killed without a single loss to his battalion."

The presentation was made by

Colonel Carlo A. Rovetta, Deputy Director of the 12th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District. Members of VTU 12-12(G), which Lt. Col. Weiler formerly commanded, were present at the Yuba City, Calif., ceremony.

Major A. B. Rackerby, USMCR
ISO, VTU 12-12(G)
Yuba City, Calif.
END



Official USMC Photo
Richard Markey, WW I Marine, was on hand when his son Warren was sworn into the 70th Infantry Company by Captain Roger Galliher

RUGBY MARINES

[continued from page 54]

American football fans would be amazed, or confused, by a Rugby "scrummage." The two scrums, or lines, face each other, lean forward, and lock arms and shoulders. The backs wait in the rear for action to begin. The ball is put into play by a backfieldman from the team awarded the scrummage. The back rolls the ball between the two lines, and he must roll it mid-way, not toward his own team.

Once the ball is in play, the members

of the scrummage endeavor to kick, or "heel," the ball to a teammate in the backfield. In the line, no handling of the ball is allowed; it must be kicked. When the ball enters the backfield, handling and laterals are permissible, and Rugby becomes a wide open and interesting game.

Rugby is not new to the Marine Corps. Many attempts have been made to make the game popular, with play cropping up here and there throughout the Corps. It was played by members of the old Fourth Marines in China, with success. Marines in Philadelphia, who learned the game in China, played against New York clubs as far back as 1929.

Americans have never gone overboard for Rugby, first introduced in this country in 1875, despite its appeal as a spectator sport. But, Americans have developed top teams. In 1919, after a group of U. S. collegians had toured Canada, and won their games handily, they decided to form a team for the 1920 Olympics.

After many financial troubles, a team was finally selected, sailed for Europe, and astounded the world by defeating a French team in the final match, 8-0.

In 1924, a few veterans of the 1920 team, plus newcomers, repeated in the Olympics by soundly trouncing the French again, 17-3, after leading by only 1-0 at the half. **END**



"Pfc Batts reporting for the belfry detail, Sir!"

Leatherneck Magazine

ONCE A MARINE

[continued from page 72]

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|------|
| SPEHN, William H. | 263159 | 6441 |
| SPINDLER, Alan J. | 266195 | 0141 |
| STEELE, Humphrey R. | 169218 | 0369 |
| STENSLAND, Arnold N. | 263244 | 0369 |
| TAYLOR, John R., Jr. | 253643 | 3211 |
| TAYLOR, Timothy G. | 261961 | 0721 |
| THOMSON, Paul H. | 263388 | 1371 |
| TOLLISON, Jesse "P" | 266305 | 1169 |
| VEZIE, Sidney R. | 254522 | 0369 |
| WALKER, Dixon H. | 262055 | 0369 |

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------|
| ANDERSON, Walter "D" | 225272 | 5481 |
| BOUKNIGHT, Justus R. | 249825 | 0811 |
| FERRELL, Virgil | 265841 | 5711 |
| JOHNSON, Johnny Jr. | 1078824 | 3619 |
| LATHAM, Joseph A. | 263538 | 0369 |
| PINGITORE, Andrew L. | 265501 | 0300 |
| POLK, Shelton | 266228 | 3311 |
| ROSE, Russell J. | 252168 | 4100 |
| SMITH, Homer W. | 266380 | 0141 |
| SNYDER, Rolland L. | 260751 | 0369 |
| STEWART, Robert W. | 265048 | 0431 |
| VAN BLAIR, Bernard C. | 254184 | 6511 |

STAFF SERGEANTS

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|------|
| JORDAN, Woodrow | 263082 | 3051 |
| LE BLANC, Adam E. | 254598 | 3516 |
| MANIS, Henry R. | 262603 | 3531 |
| MARKMAN, Samuel W. | 263298 | 2111 |
| TEAGUE, Wayne H. | 263929 | 3051 |

Placed on Disability Retired List

MASTER SERGEANTS

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|------|
| COFFEE, Bernard H. | 262532 | 3371 |
| COLEDANCHISE, Mercurio | 225138 | 5519 |
| JAMES, William O. | 297833 | 6641 |
| LEVIN, Isadore I. | 240640 | 6413 |
| MEADOWS, John R. | 222041 | 0111 |
| SHOWS, Pascal P. | 268829 | 3349 |

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|------|
| MURPHY, Melvin J. | 576056 | 0369 |
| NUTTER, Lonnie J. | 640761 | 0369 |
| SPINK, James E. | 305922 | 3261 |

STAFF SERGEANTS

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|------|
| REED, James R. | 316125 | 3011 |
| WATKINS, John W. | 1230476 | 6412 |
| WHITE, Malcolm W. | 1132037 | 3371 |

END

TRACKED VEHICLE

[continued from page 41]

sion, but they also support the battalion by having all vehicles in good running order for TVO driving and gunnery instruction. Besides an outdoor working ramp, the section has a complete metal machine shop. Technical Sergeant John Kachmar is the shop foreman. He's assisted by Pfc Robert E. Biel.

An important segment of the Maintenance Platoon is the Rescue Team unit, headed by Technical Sergeant Victor B. Charboneau. Only three Marines are in the group, and when not standing by on the beach when an amtrac churns through the surf, they are maintenance instructors at the ramp area. During surf operations, a rescue team, a corpsman and an officer stand by in an LVTP5, ready to assist if needed.

It might be added that a five- to six-foot surf is considered maximum for students under instruction, but the LVTP5 and LVTH6 have successfully operated in surfs up to 15 feet during recent tests conducted by the Test and Experimental Unit of the Schools Battalion, Camp Del Mar. Tests were conducted by remote control and recorded for further study from beach areas and helicopters. The 40-ton P5, when combat loaded with 34 Marines, is capable of traveling 30 miles per hour on land and approximately six knots at sea. Other tests were conducted with the LVTR1 (retriever) and LVTH4 (105-mm. howitzer carrier). Tests were made at Monterey, Calif., considered the toughest and most persistent high-surf area on the West Coast.

First sergeant of Headquarters and Service Company is First Sergeant Alfred "J" Turner, an amphibious tractor mechanic by trade. He explained, "Most staff NCOs are assigned or volunteer for schooling here to re-educate themselves in the latest Marine Corps equipment." Company commander is Captain Willard E. Cheatnam.

Instructors estimated that between five and eight hours of outside study are necessary to give a 50-minute lecture. Each instructor, when not in the classroom, spends his time studying for the next class or preparing lesson plans. All lesson plans are approved by HQMC. Occasionally, when a change is made in an engine, transmission, hull or turret, instructors are sent directly to the manufacturer to get first-hand information.

It's not unusual to see Korean Marines in class at the Tracked Vehicle

School. Graduating last month from the Basic Amtrac Repair course were Sergeant Kang Suk Hi and Corporal Pak Joo Eung of the KMC First Marine Regiment. Upon return to Seoul, Korea, they will become instructors.

At the end of each course of instruction, classes have formal graduation ceremonies. All students are presented with diplomas and Col. Bradley or another field grade officer from the Marine Corps Base or First Marine Division is guest speaker.

Besides regular classroom and field instruction, the battalion gives a track vehicle demonstration to visiting VIPs. They average about one "show" a month. Individuals they have hosted have included the Argentine CMC, college presidents, Brazilian, British and Korean Marine officers, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Congressmen, and others. In addition, each Summer, they act as "home base" for the 1st Armored Amphib Company, Gulfport, Miss., the 2d Armored Amphib Company, San Francisco, Calif., and the 3d Armored Amphib Company, Galveston, Texas, during their annual two-week encampment.

"The track and amtrac equipment is extremely expensive and a large percentage of the Marine Corps budget

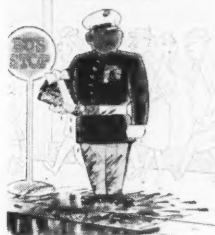
goes for these vehicles each year," Col. Bradley said. "It's extremely essential that the repair and operation of these vehicles is done properly. Because a tank or amtrac battalion in the field has a 15-million-dollar equipment responsibility," he added, "the importance of proper care can be realized."

An example of the latest of the new amtracs is the 100-ton LVTUX-2 which was built for the Marines as an amphibious craft. It has a maximum load capability of 63 tons, measures 46 feet long, 21½ feet wide and 15 feet high. It is capable of traveling 12 m.p.h. on land and seven knots at sea. Instruction on this vehicle may be included in the Camp Del Mar syllabus this Summer.

Rocket-powered aircraft, manned satellites, missiles and rockets may someday replace modern warfare vehicles as we know them today, but until these adoptions become a reality, the Marine Corps will be ready and duly equipped as a combat-ready organization. The bridge between the present and the future is complex and will remain a mystery for years to come.

But, today, modern tanks, amtracs, qualified operators and repairmen occupy vital positions in the pre-space age military pattern. **END**

Leatherneck



ENJOY . . .

Leatherneck the year 'round.

REGISTER A SUBSCRIPTION

☐ New Subscription

☐ Extend my present subscription for the period checked

☐ 1 Year\$3.00
(Newsstand Cost 3.60)

☐ 3 Years\$7.50
(Newsstand Cost 10.80)

☐ 2 Years\$5.50
(Newsstand Cost 7.20)

☐ 4 Years\$9.00
(Newsstand Cost 14.40)

☐ Remittance Enclosed

☐ Bill Me Later

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Mail To: **LEATHERNECK Magazine**
P.O. Box 1918
Washington 13, D. C.

COMEBACK

[continued from page 88]

made a rash statement and had no proof I ever, in my entire career, applied expectionation to a baseball, which is strictly against the rules and makes me out a bum."

"Gomez," I said weakly.

"It's been eating away on my mind ever since you said it, sir," Gomez said dramatically. "If you ever expect me to be a good Marine, I feel you must erase the stain of what you said from the minds of my fans, admirers and bums who will write home and spread the word I am accused of throwing the wet one."

"Gomez," the lieutenant said slowly, peering up at his thin, taut face, "aren't you aware of what you did this after-

noon?"

"Frankly, sir, I was so upset I'm not too clear on what happened." He shrugged. "I know one thing. When I let go with that second grenade, it took off like a lightning bolt. Not a man in either league could have touched it. I have my fast ball back and I am a new man."

The lieutenant ran a dirty finger under his helmet and scratched his ear. He stared at Gomez like he couldn't believe what he was looking at. "I see," he said finally. "I see."

"Gomez," I said angrily, "you are a screwball."

The lieutenant threw his head back and laughed, long and loud. "Yeah, I agree, but screwballs are legal, aren't they? Gomez, I will gladly apologize for my remark and I'll even put it in writing, if you wish, and send a copy to every newspaper in the States."

Gomez brightened. "Not necessary,

sir. The foul rumor can be killed before it gets back, as long as you retract the statement."

"If I do so, Gomez, will you promise me one thing?"

"Absolutely, sir."

"Okay, and Booker here is the witness. You will stay just as mean and sore as you are right now. Pretend it wasn't me who made the remark at all."

"Sir?"

Lt. Petillo grinned broadly. "Pretend the enemy said it."

When the lieutenant left, I said admiringly, "I have been present at a great moment. The birth of a Marine. A great Marine."

"And a greater pitcher," Gomez said, with all his old modesty. He looked around with interest, as though seeing the chopped-up hill for the first time. "Say," he said with surprise. "You get a real nice view from up here, don't you?"

END

PIONEER

[continued from page 35]

functions for which the letter companies are responsible in support of forward elements of the Marine division. Motor Transport Platoon has the only dump trucks in the battalion and has a strength of 100 enlisted men. Master Sergeant Jasper A. Hostler, Motor Transport Chief, said, "Most of our men are privates and all go through a two-week practical driving, preventive maintenance and mechanics course." This platoon provides motor transport support to H&S Company and the letter companies.

The Heavy Equipment Platoon has the bulk of the heavier equipment in the battalion. It includes bulldozers, pull scrapers, pay loaders, cranes, graders, electric light units and air compressors.

When Support Company equipment and manpower are sent to forward companies on a specific mission, control is passed on to the letter company commander or platoon leader.

Individual infantrymen are capable of getting through mine fields, but when a specific obstacle is encountered, the Pioneers are called in. They are considered the experts, especially in mine field clearing.

Breaching a field takes a deliberate plan. Reconnoiter of the position tells how deep the mine field is, the density of mines and how many. Next, air sup-

port, artillery or infantry cover is asked for and the tedious job of searching out the mines by hand begins. An avenue is only cleared to allow the passage of tanks, LVTs and trucks.

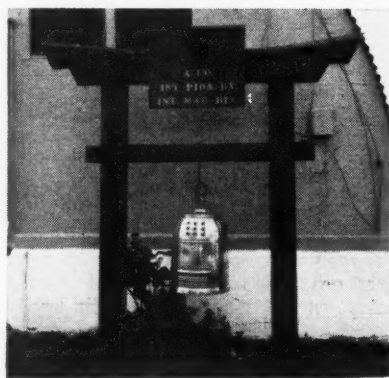
Breaching equipment in the experimental stage is an amphibious engineer vehicle (LVTE-1) designed to breach mine fields and obstacles, and will be manned by Pioneers when it's made a part of organizational equipment.

New types of graders and scrapers are also being tested. "You might say that we are a field type engineer development training center," said Technical Sergeant Howard W. Phillips, Battalion Training NCO. "As we train, we experiment."

Not only must a Pioneer be a good map reader and reconnaissance man, but he must also be a skillful demolitions technician. If an enemy bridge is to be blown up, he must be able to drop a single span, making it inoperative, but easily fixed for division use when needed.

Besides the usual drivers, clerks and cooks, the bulk of personnel in the Pioneer Battalion hold a 1371 MOS (combat engineer). Recently, five MOS's were combined in the 1371 field, making each individual a jack-of-all-trades. Combined were the carpentry, rigger, bridging, painter and demolition specialties. All are interesting skills and when the individual reaches the desired result, he is truly a trained engineer. One handicap some combat engineers have encountered recently is the difficulty in passing the technical test. It's because their specialty is extremely varied and complicated.

Garrison training is considered all-



important and each company has the responsibility for carrying out its own schedule. The monotony of classwork is broken up with field exercises and division maneuvers. Twenty percent is classroom work, lectures and demonstrations, while the remaining 80 percent is application. The S-3 section dictates the subject material quarterly and supervises all company instruction. Approximately 20 percent of the command personnel are presently qualifying for a 1371 MOS.

The two hardest phases of instruction are those dealing with mine field recording and formula application in the use of explosives. Both are exacting tasks and a knowledge of higher mathematics is a necessity. "A man has to have plenty upstairs to get by," said Master Sergeant John J. Semensow, first sergeant of Charlie Company.

Anti-mechanized defense, stream crossings and road maintenance take up

most of the combat engineer's time in garrison duty application work.

The full work schedule at the 1st Pioneer Battalion does not cause normal Marine Corps procedures to lessen in importance. Drill is held regularly and formal personnel, clothing, equipment and quonset inspections are held frequently. Each company can expect guard duty for a two-week stretch, every three months or so. Compensating time off is given to individuals who work unusually long hours during frequent Helilex, Snowflex, Phiblex or Winglex maneuvers.

The S-2 Section is headed by Captain Richard D. Taber. He's assisted by Staff Sergeant Theodore V. Barnes, intelligence chief, Sergeant Douglas W. Champagne and Corporal Kenneth A. Sirotzki. In garrison duty, they are responsible for local security of military information, giving lectures on counterintelligence, map reading and the use of the compass. Their mission in the field is to make reconnaissance missions of road conditions, to study and report on enemy engineering equipment, types of obstacles, probable water points, stream crossings, proposed airstrips, gravel pits, soil composition, etc. Reconnaissance missions are conducted in vehicles or helicopters loaned by division headquarters.

Major Jack E. Phillips, who heads the S-4 section, drew the following comparison:

"The Pioneer Battalion is about the size of two letter companies in an engineer battalion. We are no longer supplied with heavy equipment to do elaborate work."

He described the reduction in equipment from 28 jeeps to 18; 22 three-quarter ton trucks to zero; 13 two and a half ton 6x6 cargo carriers to zero; and dump trucks from 56 to 24.

Mine detectors were increased from 26 to 33; mobile cranes of a three-ton capacity from zero to three; and mules (half-ton light weapons carriers) from zero to 27. Each letter company rates nine mules and they are further subdivided to three per platoon.

When the changeover was made from the 1st Engineer Battalion to the 1st Pioneer Battalion, a personnel reduction of 15 percent was made. Water supply functions were transferred to Service Battalion jurisdiction.

The 1st Pioneer Battalion has its own mess and Master Sergeant Frank J. Chestmowicz is the management chief. Attached are 27 cooks and 22 messmen from the separate companies. Mess duty normally lasts 30 days and in addition to serving meals in the spacious Butler Hut, centrally located in Camp Talega, field galleys are made available to each company during field work.

All single staff NCOs are billeted at Camp Christianitos, one mile south of Camp Talega. The area was formerly the division school center, but it is now used only for billeting purposes.

Nearby, the La Christianita monument marks the site of the first Christian baptism in California. It was performed in 1769 by Padre Francisco Gomez, a member of the Portola Expedition. A plaque, commemorating the site, was placed by the California State Park Commission, in cooperation with San Diego County and the Marine Corps, on July 22, 1957.

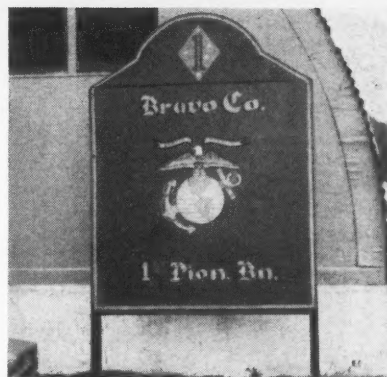
Camp Talega is located near the First Marine Regiment. Recreational facilities, such as enlisted and officer clubs, are shared by both units in the First Marines area. The same applies to the outdoor swimming pool, church and disbursing offices. Camp Talega has its own open air movie, exchange, library, post office, gym, and tennis, volleyball and handball courts. A Special Services section headed by Master Sergeant George E. Mroczkowski (who is also the battalion reenlistment NCO) makes fishing, hunting and other recreational gear available on a check-out basis.

Sgt. Mroczkowski's reenlistment office in the battalion library building resembles a miniature recruiting station. Posters and slogans take up every spare inch of wall and desk space. His normal working hours are an all-out reenlistment effort; in addition, he visits with families in their homes to convince wives that a Marine Corps career is



second to none. To bolster his reenlistment effort, he wears dress blues daily.

For the past four years, a reenlistment incentive "Open House" has been enjoyed by unit members, their dependents and guests just before Christmas. On December 19th, the companies competed in drill and athletic events. Alpha Company won the overall scoring trophy and the right to retain it until



next Christmas.

According to Pfc Henry V. Maynard, a truck driver attached to Alfa Company, "There's a tremendous spirit of competitiveness between the companies. All follow identical training schedules and each tries to outdo the other." Maynard, typical of many others in the battalion, volunteered for the engineering field and joined directly from Individual Combat Training.

In February of this year, the 1st Pioneer Battalion conducted a Division Landmine Warfare School. Fifty students from the First Marine Division attended the two-week course. Instructors were Technical Sergeant Wilfred G. Butler, senior instructor, Staff Sergeants Arthur L. Hopkins, Thomas E. Simons and Robert L. Swift, Jr. It was the first time the school had been held since the division returned from Korea.

Classroom and field work included mines and fuzes, mine field doctrine; installation, reporting and recording of a mine field; deliberate and hasty breaching; disarming of foreign mines and the operation of breaching and mine detecting equipment. Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Kramer was Officer-in-Charge of the school.

The word "pioneer" normally refers to a person who first enters or settles a region, thus opening it for occupation and development by others. In military terms, "pioneers" applies to a body of foot soldiers detailed to make roads, dig entrenchments, etc., in advance of the main body.

"Because we are first to go up on the beach," said Major Vuillemot, "might be the reason we're called Pioneers."

"This battalion reflects the new look in modern warfare as we see it today," Col. Witt added. "Through experiment and application work with the equipment we now have on hand and the new sectionalized equipment which is forthcoming, we'll be a force in readiness for the next 10 years. The all-important key in the accomplishment of our mission is mobility." **END**

Gyrene Gyngles



A Teen-Age Vet

Up at the front and filled with fear,
He pleads with God: "Don't leave
me here!"

This kid from home, yes, just a kid
And yet, a man whose youth is hid.

Hidden in dirt, in mud and grime;
Hidden in fear; what matters time?
A stubble on his lip and chin;
Too young to have committed sin.

He searches the faces of the dead;
Like pages in a forgotten book he'd read.
Some told of sorrow; others of pain
Never to be read again.

His fear is gone, replaced by hate,
A man arises to meet his fate!
Once a boy and now a man
In ten short seconds . . . a whole life span.

He charges front to meet his foe;
Bayonet fixed, they're toe to toe!
With a wave of his weapon to his friends,
He continues his attack until the end.

In a letter home, to those so dear
He writes, not of war, of blood or fear.
He tells of the weather, the leaves so green,
No longer a boy, but a veteran Marine.

Tom Bartlett

Jarhead's Lament

I'm just a joggin' jarhead,
A trottin' down the trail,
My rifle on my shoulder,
My sergeant on my tail.

My face is awful dirty,
My whiskers ain't been clipped,
My jacket's dirty and grease-stained,
My trousers old and ripped.

Old pack board's overloaded,
My back is gonna break,

My stomach growls it's empty,
How I long for beer and steak.

Pass the word to take a break,
And rest your weary bones,
Then the word to go again,
How this jarhead groans.

There's words to a movie song,
Makes me a little mean,
These doggone people singin'
'Bout a fancy pants Marine.

Now if these pants are fancy,
I'll eat those peoples' hat,
You sure can't call them fancy,
When there's nothin' where you sat.

I saw them bright blue uniforms,
When I signed up that day,
Must have been the uniform,
It wasn't all the pay.

So don't pay no mind to them,
That sing 'bout fancy pants,
'Cause these old pants ain't fancy,
And when I'm straight, they slants.

Now don't think I'm complainin',
I'm happy with my lot,
I may groan and gripe and kick,
But I'll take what I've got.

I'm glad that I'm a jarhead,
A trottin' down the trail,
My rifle on my shoulder,
And my sergeant on my tail.

Herbert L. Noll

'Neath the Shadows of a Cross

The cross fire gleamed like hell's eyes
and the mortars fell like snow.
Angels feared to tread that beach
where the First Marines would go.

Death doubled his invitations
just the wealthy in youth were asked.
And the cream of the crop never faltered
as they spat in the face of the blast.

The reveille of doom sounded
in the charge of the Eleventh Brigade.
And hell began to shiver
with screams the Corsairs made.

An ammo dump exploded
and blew the world in half.
And the beach suddenly corroded
with a thousand landing craft.

The beach was like hell's door
that tried to lead you in.
But you knew workin' overtime
there just wasn't that much sin.

The flame thrower followed grenades
and then the quiet begun.
The Stars and Stripes in a fluttering breeze
said this island had been won.

The waves roll in on a crimson tide
like a death bath for the slain.
They didn't go out like heroes
to bring the poets herald fame.

Here in this foreign soil
a shrouded warrior sleeps,
While somewhere in God's Heaven
a Guardian Angel weeps.

Down a row of crosses
you see a leathered "gunny" bend;
No greater love hath man
that he lay down his life for his friend.

Now they go back to dust
that from whence they came.
And you shall live in freedom
to prove they didn't die in vain.

White crosses like sentinels stand
bleached by the tropic suns.
How many will remember them
when the echoes long dead from
the guns?

There'll be another "Memorial Day"
a moment's tribute to them each year.
Is that enough to recall them
and the price they paid so dear?

His brother sleeps in Arlington
under peaceful Yankee sod.
"Here, in honored glory, lies a Marine
known but to God."

In a far off tomorrow
when a little child has prayed,
God will point to my buddy
and the sacrifice he made.

They care not that you forget them
or how you count the loss.
But remember "Why" they sleep
'neath the shadows of a cross.

Frank E. Eaton

Travel Hound

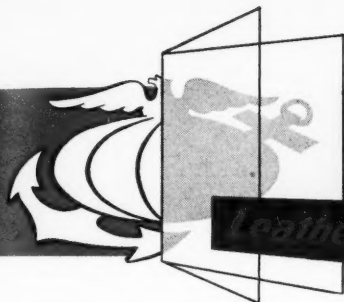
In a far off place called Chosen,
Each night you hit the sack.
Took thirty days to get there,
But how long to get back?

I write a million letters,
Then chew down all my nails,
(He's surely written me by now,
The fault lies with the mails.)

It comes! "Dear Ma, I'm feeling fine,
and everything's all right.
I'll write you soon; I've got to go;
It's nickel-night, tonight."

But you chose to be in Chosen,
Just a travel-hound at heart.
Now where do you go from there, son;
To the Casbah, or Montmartre?

R. C. Lorenti
END



bookshop

1. MARINE OFFICER'S GUIDE. Written jointly by Lt. Gen. G. C. Thomas, Rear Adm. A. A. Ageton and Col. R. D. Heintz, Jr., this first work of its kind provides a mine of useful information for all officers and officer candidates. For junior and senior alike, it is fully as much a book for Reserve officers as for Regulars.

Price \$5.75

2. 1957 BOUND VOLUME. All twelve issues of Leatherneck for 1957 handsomely bound for permanent retention. A book that will enhance your library shelf. Each volume is \$10.00. Available with your name imprinted on the cover in gold letters. Name imprint \$1.50 extra (submit the name you wish stamped on the cover plainly printed.)

3. RECKLESS, PRIDE OF THE MARINES by Andrew Geer. The true story of the gallant horse who braved gunfire to bring ammunition to the Marines on the Korean front, written by the author of *The New Breed*.

Discount Price \$3.00

4. THIS HIGH NAME by Robert Lindsay. The first formal investigation of its kind, this book traces the historical development and practice of public relations by the U. S. Marine Corps.

Discount Price \$1.50

5. HEROES, U. S. MARINE CORPS. A comprehensive volume of 621 pages containing photographs of current and obsolete medals and decorations, and a complete list of all Marine Corps winners of the Medal of Honor, Navy Cross, and Silver Star, since the Civil War.

Price \$10.00

6. MARINE CORPS DRILL MANUAL. Just published, this easy to carry pocket-sized manual contains all the drill and ceremonial procedures for the new 13-man squad drill.

\$1.25

7. THIS IS WAR! A photo-narrative of the Marines in Korea, authored by *Life* photographer David Douglas Duncan. The majority of these action photos are published for the first time in this book.

Special Price—\$2.00

8. MARINE CORPS WIFE by Sally Jerome and Nancy Brinton Shea. This comprehensive handbook tells all the Marine Corps wife needs to know about the customs of the Service and the management of a Marine Corps household.

Discount Price \$3.00

9. JUDO KATAS. Written by Charles Yerkow, author of the *Modern Judo* series, this book explains for the first time the two fundamental Judo *katas*, or formal exercises in throwing and mat techniques.

Discount Price \$4.25

10. LAUGHTER IN HELL by Stephen Marek. How American Marines, soldiers and sailors survived the rigors and privations of Japanese prison camps is told with grim humor and startling truth.

Discount Price \$4.25

11. COLD STEEL by John Styers. A complete, practical, easy-to-understand study on close combat.

Discount Price \$2.55

12. THE MAGNIFICENT BASTARDS by Lucy H. Crockett. A rugged novel of Marine Raiders caught in the intrigues and devastation of war in the South Pacific.

Discount Price \$3.00

13. GUIDEBOOK FOR MARINES. The new sixth edition of the popular Marine reference manual is now available.

\$1.50

14. HELMET FOR MY PILLOW by former USMC Private Robert Leckie and about his "private friends"

Discount Price \$3.50

15. CONDITION IS RED by A. B. Edelman. A story that reveals the true nature of Pacific Jungle fighting.

Discount Price \$2.75

16. THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR CAMPAIGN. The official report of a grim campaign compiled by the Historical Branch, HQMC.

Discount Price \$2.50

MARINE CORPS MONOGRAPHS

These 10 illustrated monographs cover various Marine Corps amphibious operations during WWII. They have been prepared by the Historical Branch, HQMC.

Discount Price

| | |
|--|--------|
| 17. Central Solomons | \$2.95 |
| 18. Guadalcanal | \$4.30 |
| 19. Guam | \$3.85 |
| 20. Iwo Jima | \$4.30 |
| 21. Marshalls | \$2.95 |
| 22. New Britain | \$3.85 |
| 23. Okinawa | \$4.95 |
| 24. Tarawa | \$1.60 |
| 25. Marine Aviation in the Philippines | \$2.50 |

MODERN JUDO

A professional course in the art of jujitsu, written by the vice-chairman of the National AAU Judo committee, in three volumes and fully illustrated.

26. Volume 1: Basic Fundamental Techniques.

Discount Price \$4.25

27. Volume 2: Advanced Technique for the Judo Expert.

Discount Price \$4.25

28. Volume 3: The Complete 40 Gokyo Techniques.

Discount Price \$4.25

29. Complete Three Volume Set.

Discount Price \$12.00

The LEATHERNECK Bookshop can obtain any book in print for you. If your favorite book is not listed on this page, write for service offering discount prices.

LEATHERNECK BOOKSHOP
P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

BILL ME LATER ☐

Circle the number(s) of book(s) desired. AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$.....

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | | |

Send the book(s) immediately to:

NAME (please print)

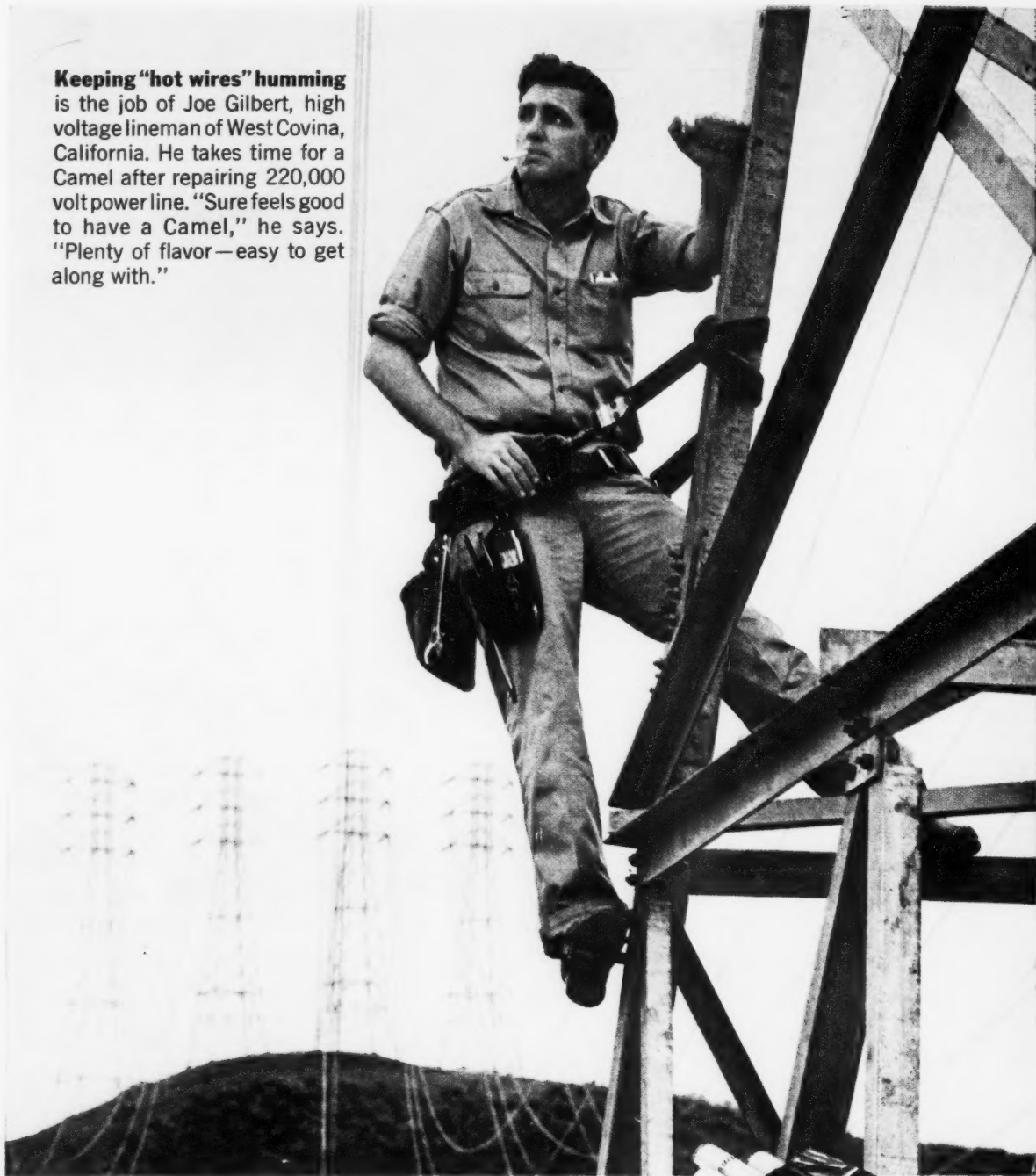
ADDRESS (please print)

CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....

LEATHERNECK will pay the postage on all orders.

458

Keeping "hot wires" humming is the job of Joe Gilbert, high voltage lineman of West Covina, California. He takes time for a Camel after repairing 220,000 volt power line. "Sure feels good to have a Camel," he says. "Plenty of flavor—easy to get along with."



The best tobacco makes the best smoke

The special Camel blend of costly tobaccos has never been equalled. That's why no other cigarette tastes so rich and full-flavored, smokes so mild. Today more people smoke Camels than any other cigarette. Try 'em—you'll see why.



**Have a real cigarette —
have a CAMEL**

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY,
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

